

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 44.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

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. HATS .

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ALL STYLES

From 10 cts. Up .....

Anything you want in the shape

.....of straw or felt.....

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and fine, the latest styles pro-

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Sailor Hats. Call early before

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CHILDREN'S

Sailor Hats in great variety,

starting at 25 cents and up.

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Hats in in all lines, coarse,

medium and fine, but see the

odd lines we are running for

25 CENTS.

Some of them were \$1.00 and

\$1.25, but they must go and

the low price will sell them.

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We would like to call special

attention to this new line; we

have a nice variety of it in all

lines, very cheap. White

Blouses,—90c., \$1.25, \$1.50.

Have you seen our new blouse

goods? Call and examine

above lines at .....

T. W. Robinson's

BY RAIL, SEACAN LAKE, WAGNOR'S GUIDE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Interesting Items of the Doings at Ottawa.

Manitoba and North-West Members including Douglas, Oliver, Richardson, Jamieson, Macdonnell and a number of Ontario men bombarded Fielding and Patterson for an hour on Tuesday, pressing for the immediate abolition of the arbitrary valuation of American agricultural implements. Mr. Richardson, who spoke first, pointed out that with the duties on raw materials reduced and no corresponding reduction in the duty on implements it would be difficult for western members representing rural constituencies to defend the Government. Mr. Douglas took even stronger ground and spoke of the bitter disappointment in the west on account of there being no reduction. Mr. Macdonnell spoke strongly also, objecting to the arbitrary valuation which increased the duty from 20 to 30 and 40 per cent. A promise was given to take up the matter at once and see if the valuation was not above the price charged by the American manufacturers to dealers who buy by the car load. This was deemed satisfactory. It may be taken for granted that if no reduction is made in the duties in the tariff, the farmer's interests will be protected in the matter of valuation. It is believed this would result in a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent.

A bitter attack was made on Mr. Sifton's changes in the Interior Department by Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Sifton defended himself ably. Mr. Foster championed the cause of Mr. A. M. Burgess, ex-Deputy Minister of the Interior, and abused Mr. Sifton for the change he had made. Mr. Sifton said he had merely taken a western man that understood the conditions freely and could handle immigration business. Mr. Foster also condemned the superannuation of Hayter Reed and Wm. McGill, of the Indian Department, and asked Mr. Sifton what he proposed doing when he rid out all the men who knew their business. Mr. Sifton replied that the management of Indian affairs and the Interior was notorious, and it was his intention to remove the stigma of inefficiency. Mr. Sifton's defence was all made in the best of humor.

A militia general order issued contains, among other things, the following matters of interest to the force: The Minister of Militia and Defence has approved of the issue, free of cost, of Snider ammunition to regimental and other rifle associations under the following regulations: The first issue will be made upon a requisition of officers, commanding units of active militia, or of presidents of regimental or other rifle associations, of sixty rounds for each individual member of such unit or association. A further issue will be made of a like quantity on the receipt of a certificate from a responsible officer that the previous issue has been actually expended on target practice. Shoulder pads will be issued to infantry corps armed with Lee Metford rifle, in the proportion of one to each rifle issued. They will not be issued to rifle corps.

The bill to make the Queen's Birthday a holiday in perpetuity was considered in the Senate. Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, referred in eloquent terms to the life of the Queen and to the achievements of her long and illustrious reign and appealed to both sides of the House to support his bill. The present year was a most fitting opportunity for Canada to express her loyalty to Her Majesty and appreciation of her long and glorious reign. Hon. David Mills thought there might be some force in the objection raised if parliament in passing the present act bound future generations. In passing the bill, however, Parliament was giving present expression to a feeling of loyalty and devotion to the queen, and if later it was thought wise to repeal the act, that could be done without casting any reflection on the memory of Queen Victoria. The Queen's birthday had been for a generation looked forward to as one of the most convenient and pleasant of our public holidays, coming as it does in the early days of summer, and he saw no reason why its observance should not be continued after the demise of the Queen, as a mark of the respect and veneration of the people of Canada. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the North West Mounted Police pension act, the object of which is to make the term of service after which a man can obtain a pension if disabled, ten years instead of fifteen years, and to reduce the time of service for pension from twenty five to twenty years.

## MISSIONARY MEETING.

What the "Little Tots" Can Do For the Missionary Cause.

One of the most practical and unique missionary meetings ever held in Moose Jaw was that given in the Methodist church on Thursday, April 29th. Since August last the children of the infant class in the Sabbath School have been collecting in mite boxes for the purpose of educating a boy in Japan. The programme was prepared by the children of the class under the leadership of their teacher, Mrs. Bellamy, and Mrs. Ferrier, who assisted her. The selections of music and recitations were all of a missionary character and were well rendered to a crowded congregation. The church was beautifully decorated in Japanese style, with the following motto for a back ground: "We will do all we can to win Japan for Jesus." The result of the collections in the thirty four boxes was the handsome sum of \$83.00. This is to be used to educate Naotoka San in the Kanazawa Orphanage, which is under the control of the Woman's Missionary Society, with Miss Veazey as Superintendent. A pleasing feature to the children was a picture of Naotoka San with his class mates.

This work had its origin in the interest taken by Herbie Bellamy. At the close of the meeting it was moved by Regie Johnston, seconded by Gordie Bole, that Herbie be appointed president of the band. On the motion being put it carried unanimously. These boxes contained amounts all the way from 35 cents to \$20.06. Some fifty of them are to be distributed for the work of the coming year. The above effort has not in the least diminished the zeal of the congregation for Missions. The congregation contributed \$140.00 to the general fund, and the Women's Auxiliary \$21.00 to the work of the W.M.S., making in all a grand total of \$244.00.

## Boharm School.

The following is the report of the standing of the pupils of Boharm public school, of which Mr. Thos J. Kinley is teacher: Standard V.—Grant Thomson 71, Willie Johnson 54. Standard IV.—Annie Thomson 77, Mabel Elsom 73, Alfred Green 60. Standard II.—Barclay Green 77, Mary Elsom 68, Murray Thomson 51.

## The Rifle Season Opened.

On Tuesday, May 4th, the Moose Jaw Rifle Association held their first regular practice, and it is predicted that a very successful season lies before them. The membership already numbers over forty and is steadily creeping up. Mr. W. E. Waller has been engaged as marker. A new "butt" has been built and everything about the range is now in first-class condition.

The Department of Militia and Defence will issue sixty rounds of Snider ammunition free of charge to each member, which will be replenished on the President certifying to its being used in actual practice.

Mr. Seymour Green offers a prize for the best total made at regular practice in the week beginning May 9th, on condition that the winner of the prize offers a similar one for the following week.

Extensive preparations are now being made for the Association match to be shot on May 24th. The following have generously donated prizes for the occasion:—E. A. Baker & Co., fancy lamp; W. W. Bole, pipe and case; Jno. Bellamy, picture frame; H. W. Carter, shaving ticket; Octavius Field, box cigars; J. A. Healey & Co., bath ing set; R. H. W. Holt, box cigars; J. H. Kern, box cigars; J. U. Munns, silverware; M. J. MacLeod, pair slippers; A. Smith, box cigars; J. H. Smith, leg of mutton; R. L. Slater, hat; D. A. H. Watt, silverware; Times Printing Co., Moose Jaw Times for one year; R. Bogue, dinner bell. President Con Leary is also donating a handsome prize.

In our list of officers given last week the following were omitted: Honorary President, Jas. H. Ross, M.L.A.; Hon. Vice President, Asst.-Supt. C. W. Milestone; Honorary Member, N. F. Davin, M.P.; R. Sweet, Regina, Thos. Wright, Ft. William, A. Smith, Dr. Turnbull, A. Hitchcock, Moose Jaw.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the North West Mounted Police pension act, the object of which is to make the term of service after which a man can obtain a pension if disabled, ten years instead of fifteen years, and to reduce the time of service for pension from twenty five to twenty years.

## THE CREAMERY.

Operations Will Commence on Wednesday, May 12th.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that the Moose Jaw creamery will commence operations for the fourth season on Wednesday next, May 12th, with Mr. E. H. Moorhouse again at the helm. Since the first week of April extensive improvements have been in progress, and the old building has been thoroughly renovated throughout and it is now almost impossible to recognize the station of three years ago. A large addition has been built to the west side, which will be used as a churning room, and will be occupied by two large churns, one being a new addition to the plant, which together with a new twin cream vat cost \$1.50. The total cost of the improvements will amount to nearly \$1,000. The cold storage department has undergone great improvements. The walls of the room are now about twelve inches thick, with three dead air spaces. It has a capacity of 40,000 lbs. of butter, which is equivalent to about a car load, but as shipments will be made about every two weeks to Montreal or Liverpool, this will be quite sufficient. In future the cream and milk will be received at two different platforms, and the butter milk and skim milk will be pumped into elevated vats at opposite sides of building. This arrangement will do away with a lot of unnecessary handling, and will also be a great time saver. When the improvements are all completed, the station will undoubtedly be the most conveniently equipped one in the Territories, and although there may be others which have cost more, it can be safely said that Moose Jaw has the model creamery of the North West.

The capacity of the station will be about 3,000 pounds per day, but it will not be taxed to this amount, as there are only sufficient cows in the district to produce 4,000 lbs. per week. It is expected that the number of cows patronizing the creamery will reach the 1000 notch before the close of the season.

This year the manager will be assisted by Messrs. S. Sanders, J. Stephenson and Jas. Christie, the latter being a new hand. Under the supervision of Mr. Moorhouse a successful season is guaranteed.

## Baseball.

At a meeting held at Mr. R. L. Slater's on Saturday evening last, the Crescent Baseball Club reorganized for the season with the following officers: Con. Leary, President; E. Baxter, Secretary-Treasurer; A. Prosser, Captain. The selecting of the members of the Executive Committee was laid over until next meeting. A special committee was appointed to prepare the grounds and in a short time they will be in a fit condition for practice.

## Jubilee Contingent.

The following is the list of members of the N. W. M. Police force, called into barracks at Regina to drill for the Jubilee trip:

Supt. Perry (in command)	Canadian.
Sgt. Maj. McDermott	"
St. Sgt. Bagley	"
" Richards	"
" Joyce	"
" Brocke	Englishman.
Sergt. Marshall	Canadian.
" De Rosier	Irishman.
" Stuart	Scotchman.
" Crosswhite	Irishman.
" Genereaux	Canadian.
" Clapp	"
Coopl. Bayley	"
" Byrne	"
" Jones	Irishman.
" Fullam	Englishman.
" Dige	Dane.
" McPhair	Irishman.
" Nichol	Englishman.
Const. Ambrose	Canadian.
" Proux	"
" Chalmers	Scotchman.
" Stevens	Canadian.
" Tweedy	Englishman.
" Tennant	Scotchman.
" Harris	Englishman.
" Boyd	Canadian.
" Cobb (bugler)	Englishman.
" Jealous	Canadian.

From the above twenty-nine men the twenty four inclusive of the commander will be chosen after a month's drill.

It is not yet settled whether horses will be taken from Canada. The Commissioner has a splendid group of horses picked out—all natives and each as sound as a bell. To show these horses in England would be a good advertisement for the North West ranges.







## A MERE SUGGESTION.

Phyllis was young and very happy, and just a little excited, and perhaps a trifle proud because she was engaged before her friend, Maud, who was at least three years older. But of course, she was very careful not to give herself airs, or to unduly flaunt her happiness in poor Maud's face; indeed, she was really anxious that her friend should be as fortunate as herself. At least as fortunate as possible, for naturally there was only one Arthur in the world, and he was to be her own husband. But there was plenty of other men, really quite nice ones—she must see what she could do for Maud.

They were sitting together, Maud had come to tea with her friend to talk about her trousseau and the presents. "Yes, I am very happy," said Phyllis, presently; she had been giving Maud a list of the wedding presents. "You must be," said Maud. "That silver tea service is lovely! you are a lucky girl," and she sighed a little. Phyllis was reminded of her friend's lonely state. "I do wish you were as happy dear," she said. "But I believe you will be very soon," and she smiled meaningly.

"Why? What makes you say that?" asked Maud.

Now Phyllis had meant nothing definite, she only wished to be comforting, and vaguely to suggest. There was no actual prospective lover in her mind; but she could not bear to raise poor Maud's hopes only to destroy them the next moment so she smiled again mysteriously while she ran over in her thoughts every probable suitor.

"I wish you wouldn't look so knowing, Phyllis," said Maud impatiently. "Who were you—whom do you mean?"

"Ah, I mustn't say; besides it was only an idea—a mere suggestion."

Maud looked disappointed, and it distressed Phyllis's kind heart, so she said, yielding to a sudden impulse, "Don't you think George Stratton seems rather—Don't you think so, dear? It has struck me so several times."

"Oh, nonsense, I'm sure I've never noticed anything," said Maud, and she paused and blushed a little, and wondered if Phyllis had any good reason for her suggestion.

"There! Now you know you have thought so!" said Phyllis, delighted to find that she had made so good a guess. "Don't pretend you were blind, and be such a nice fellow, nearly as nice as Arthur."

"But I don't believe he means anything; you know what men are," said Maud; and she sighed as she remembered the fickleness and flightiness of men, and she looked wistfully at her friend.

Phyllis answered the look boldly. "Some men are," said she; "but not Mr. Stratton." "I don't know; he has always been very friendly, and all that, and perhaps I had encouraged him—"

Maud put down her cup, and arranged cushions at her back before she answered, and Phyllis felt quite anxious for her reply. "I suppose I like him," she said at last, with proper maiden hesitation.

"Then why are you so horrid to him? I expect you've snubbed him dreadfully."

"Phyllis was full of sympathy for the young man of whose devotion for her friend she was now aware. Maud laughed; she imagined she had been cruel to Mr. Stratton."

"Oh, it won't hurt him," she said carelessly. "I can't help laughing at men when they say silly things, can you? Even George—Mr. Stratton."

"Oh, call him George, I'm sure you think of him as George," said Maud, giggling. "And I'm sure you would be awfully sorry if he went away and you never saw him again!"

"I might get over it," Maud answered with the light indifference of a conqueror. "No, you wouldn't; you're really very fond of him. Now, do tell me, dear, when did you first suppose he cared for you?"

Maud could not give an exact date; indeed, had she told the truth she would have said "five minutes ago," but then, that is what she did not do. She began to believe she had known of George's attachment for a long while. The feminine imagination is such an adaptable thing that it can evolve a lifelong devotion from the chance remark of a friend. So she answered, carelessly, "I hardly noticed it, gradually, from different things."

He was always different at the houses I went to, at the Jervis Carriers, and—anywhere."

"You will be kind to him, won't you, Maud? Wouldn't it be delightful if we were both married on the same day?"

"Oh, there is plenty of time for that; besides, he may not care about me now, though."

"You will have yourself to blame if he doesn't," Phyllis said severely. "Do you really think so? I don't want to be horrid," Maud exclaimed, with some anxiety to vary nice to him, then. Let him see you do care for him just a little. Oh, I do want to see you as happy as I am, dear!" cried Phyllis.

A sensible woman can be just as happy unmarried," said Maud, who had doubted in serious literature. "Nonsense; you know she can't; and we're not going to discuss those silly questions, we must make better use of the bridesmaids and where we shall live. We'll live somewhere near each other, won't we?"

"Yes, dear," said Phyllis, who was not it! George has a married sister there, though that might be a drawback," answered Maud.

"It would," assented Phyllis. "Arthur likes Compton Hill."

"But after all, Phyllis, I'm not at all sure I care enough about George—"

"How annoying you are!" exclaimed Phyllis. "Just when everything was settled. Look here, Maud; write him a nice little note and ask him to lunch or tea, or something; your mother won't mind, or say you'll be at home on Sunday and then—"

worded note to Mr. Stratton, in which she gently reproached him for not having come to see her mother and herself lately, and she said how glad they would be if he came to lunch on the following Sunday.

Phyllis was satisfied with it, and rang the bell for the maid. "Now, darling, everything will come right," she said. "How happy he'll be! I may call him George, too, mayn't I?"

Maud blushed and said she supposed she might, and just then the servant came in.

"Take this to the post at once, please, Jane," said Phyllis.

"Yes, miss, this letter has just come for you," answered the maid.

Phyllis took the letter and the girl left the room with Maud's note.

"Whom is your letter from? I seem to know the writing," said Maud.

"Only from Ethel Jervis-Carter; she does write to me sometimes about nothing in particular," answered Phyllis.

Maud knew him, so you will understand how happy I am. We hope to be married soon—"

Maud read no more; she was very pale.

"Thank you," she said, giving the paper back; "it is very interesting."

"I'm so horribly sorry—"

Phyllis pleaded.

"For having made a fool of me! You ought to be," said her friend, solemnly.

"I never meant—"

"You made me write that wretched note, I shall never forgive you," said Maud, drawing on her gloves, and rising from her chair with the air of casting the dust of her friend's house from her feet.

"It was a mere suggestion," Phyllis pleaded.

"It was extremely bad taste," answered Maud. "However, of course, it does not really affect me at all."

"Of course not," said Phyllis.

Maud swept out of the room, went home and wrote a second note to Mr. Stratton to congratulate him on the delightful news she had just heard, and would bring Ethel with him to lunch on Sunday!

Phyllis was remorsefully resolved that she would never again try to provide consolation for desolate friends.

## FELT BY RABBIT NERVE.

An Englishman's Lifeless Arm Restored to Usefulness by a Graft from a Recently Killed Animal.

To have the sense of touch and power of action restored in the lower half of a lifeless arm is the experience recently bestowed upon an English gardener.

The case is noted in the British Medical Journal and has attracted widespread attention in Europe. The upper and inner half of the right arm was severed with a scythe. The artery was ligatured, and the two ends of a divided nerve sutured.

In the absence of more suitable tissue the spinal cord of a rabbit just killed was used as a graft to connect the ends of the median nerve, the inserted cord lying loose and quite free from tension when finally placed in position.

Fine catgut sutures were used throughout. Eleven days after the operation the patient could feel the scratch of a pin on the flexor, aspect of the first phalanx of the thumb, as well as at the root of the index finger. He could tell where the hairs on the back of the first phalanx of the ring and little fingers were touched, but could not feel the scratch of a pin in that situation.

Seven days later sensation had returned over the whole of the palmar surface of the thumb and the proximate phalanx of the index finger.

After an interval of sixteen days sensation seemed to be creeping slowly along the first finger and to be present over the whole of the palmar surface supplied by the median nerve, and extending down as far as the web of the fingers and a short distance along the middle finger.

The patient, with only a few areolar evidences of gradual development and the general nutrition of the hand improved, and soon the hand was "as good as" perfectly white stones, with a bluish tint. They assumed a milky white color of the variety which comes from the Bagdad mines of Minas Geraes, of which only a few are available annually. The phosphorescence exhibited by these stones lasted for 15 minutes after exposure, with however, a gradually lessening intensity. All of the other stones were of the dark, pure white light was also used, resulting in a less beautiful experiment, although the phosphorescence was quite apparent. This test fully demonstrated the fact that some diamonds, though not all, possess the power of absorbing light and emitting it in the dark.

## JUDGE WITH CARE.

It is extremely difficult to dissociate the individual and the act. We may as well be frank and say that it is an impossible task. An act becomes the interpreter of the heart's purpose where the intention is not to deceive. Straightforward purpose within presents itself outwardly in clean, broad, generous living. It must always evidence itself in deeds of tenderness; philanthropy and holy sacrifice. Pure living in the breast, in its outward flow, pours upon the world the sweet blessing of pure living. The individual is correctly judged by the fruits of his living. All criticism becomes harsh, dissonant and unchristian which forgets the outward act in its rush to climb back into the chamber of the soul, where purposes are born. There alone should be heard the footsteps of the Divine.

EXTREME PROVOCATION. Did you strike this man? asked the court sternly. I did; but he made the first assault. How was that? Struck me for \$10.

How joy would shine in the human heart. And life seen nothing but fun. If work looked as little before you start. As it does when you get it done.

## FOR DRINK-RUINED WOMEN

LADY SOMERSET'S FARM HOME AT DUXHURST, ENGLAND.

Marked Success of a Novel Reform Measure That Pleasantly Lifts from Vice to Virtue The Noble Art Describes the Workings of Her Colony.

Lady Henry Somerset is engaged in developing a class of new women which is likely to have a marked effect on the part of the world in which they reside. This fact seems demonstrated by the report of what has been accomplished during the first year of the Industrial Farm Colony at Duxhurst, England, the only farm colony in the world which is ruled by a woman and populated by her own sex.

The project came about by the fearful prevalence of the love of liquor among the working women of England located in the cities. For many years it has been the custom in England for a laborer's wife to indulge in her pot of "all and all" without criticism. It is this practice that brought about the state of affairs lamented. Lady Henry, as the chief of the temperance movement in England, thought out a way in which the women who had succumbed to drink and who had fallen to the lowest depths could be redeemed.

Lady Somerset says: "It is encouraging to believe that we, a tiny race, are feeling our way towards a solution of the difficulty that has perplexed us sorely—how to deal with our drunken women."

THE SPIRIT OF REFORM is in the air; it affects all our views and must necessarily soon alter our methods. We have hitherto relied on penal treatment; now we are beginning to see that we need educational methods. The prison has failed as a deterrent to the habitual drunkard, but we believe the hospital will succeed, and it is essentially on the lines of a hospital that we have opened our work. Our medicine is fresh air and hard work, kindness, sympathy, and above all the atmosphere of home. We have found that the outdoor employment, in which most of our patients are engaged, have a curiously exhilarating effect, both mentally and physically, and the trim forcing houses, neat gardens, and well grown fruit and flowers testify to the power of women to carry out this work with a large measure of success.

"The hothouses, which have been from first to last cared for entirely by the women, have done so well this first year that we are justified in erecting other buildings on the same plan. The enthusiasm the gardening has awakened among those who are engaged in it is another hopeful sign. Our women were as intent on sending their crop of early vegetables to the London market as any professional market gardener in the land, and as proud of their handiwork."

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT. "I was speaking a few days ago to the medical man who visits us periodically, and he told me that he could not have believed that such good physical results could have attended the treatment given to the patients at Duxhurst. He had seen women whose health seemed to him to have come back entirely recuperated within a few weeks, latent disease checked and new health and vigor restored to them. Specially successful has been the system of dividing the patients into little groups, each circle occupying its own particular cottage, with a nurse-matron at its head. The institutional spirit has been entirely removed in this way, and the pride that the women take in 'our little homes,' as they call them, is testified by the spotless cleanliness of the interior of each dwelling and the admirable whiteness of the village as to which house is best cared for. The patients have been sent to us in many instances by magistrates, who have given the women the option of coming to the colony or of going to prison as drunk and disorderly."

We have also had some who have left prison, and many who have come voluntarily from their own homes. We make no distinctions, and nobody knows the history of any of the patients but the Sister Superintendent and myself. The only feeling that we have is one of encouragement, however, is the manner in which the women can be trusted after a few months' residence in the colony to take care of their own little homes, and to leave the premises under any pretext. She is

PRACTICALLY A PRISONER on the farm. But after some months' sojourn, if no fault has been found, and rules broken, she is allowed to become a free woman, and she is given a certain amount of liberty. In only two cases has this trust been broken, and I think that the women who thus disengage themselves from their own companions than they did from the reprimand of those in authority. The great difficulty hitherto attending this reform work has been that when women are dismissed from 'homes' the first day of freedom seems to bring with it also the first struggle against the temptations of the world. A strong conviction that this course is a mistake, and that the moral nature of the woman should be strengthened by degrees in order that she may be prepared to meet the trial which she must necessarily face when she goes out from our midst."

Perhaps nothing has done so much to give brightness to the colony as the presence of the children, and during this summer the happy faces of the little ones who occupy the children's cottages at the 'Bird's Nest' brought a new interest and happiness into the women's lives.

"Joy is a necessary part of healthful life, and it was a problem to us how to give brightness to the colony as the brief, blessed summer holiday, and we make a point of taking those who are so poor that they are ineligible for the children's holiday fund. This home is cared for by Sister Kathleen. She has a new interest and a special duty, and has written several most interesting accounts of her experiences at the 'Bird's Nest.'"

It is singular how little trouble we have had, considering how difficult have been the lessons with which we were called to deal. Of course, we expect them. Of course, we have had trials and disappointments, but did we not believe that our work must meet with all the resistance that will strengthen its growth, we should never have faced the undertaking as a scheme that would deal with the realities of life that we intend to ameliorate. On the other hand, we have seen the women alter in the sunshine of the atmosphere that has been around them, and we have cases to-day of lives that we believe to be wholly changed, and women whose outlook has been completely altered by their residence in our midst."

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## FACTS ABOUT GREECE.

The kingdom has a population of 2,187,208. The flag of Greece is a white cross on a blue ground. About one-half of the people are farmers and shepherds. The area of the country is about 24,977 square miles. No part of Greece is forty miles from the sea nor ten miles from the hills. About 70,000 of the inhabitants speak the Greek language only, and all but 20,000 profess the Christian religion. The chief characteristics of the average Greek are his inquisitiveness, fondness for excitement, love of discussion, desire for knowledge, an aptitude for learning and aggressive patriotism. There are three distinct races within its confines, speaking different languages, wearing different costumes and holding little social intercourse with each other—the Greek, the Albanian and the Wallachian or Roumanian. The present King, George I, came to the throne in 1863 in his 18th year. He has an income of \$200,000 annually, including \$20,000 for Great Britain, France and Russia. He is the son of the present King of Denmark, Charles IX., and brother of the Princess of Wales, and is married to the Princess Sophia. He married in 1867 the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the grand-uncle to the present Emperor of Russia. He has three living children—five sons and one daughter. The King has a palace at Athens, built by Otto, at a cost of \$2,500,000, and a summer residence at Corfu. He shares the legislative power with a chamber called the boule, the members of which are elected by the people every four years. The administrative departments of administration, whose salary is \$2140 a year each. For purposes of local government, Greece is divided into 53 provinces, each under officers called monarchs. It has an excellent legal system based upon the old Roman law. Its regular standing army consists of 16,280 men, 3,240 cavalry, 3812 artillery, 1080 engineers and transportation men, 3400 officers and men, making a total of 28,470 troops in the land forces.

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## CENSUS OF THE WORLD.

Gigantic Project Planned for Opening of the Twentieth Century.

As impossible as it may seem at first glance, it is nevertheless certain, remarks a foreign newspaper, that an earnest effort will be made to take a census of the whole earth in the near future. This gigantic project is to become a fact with the advent of the twentieth century. The plan was put into tangible shape at the recent convention held in Bern, Switzerland, of the International Statistical Institute, the original proposition having been made by Dr. Guillaume, the director of the Swiss bureau of statistics. The convention appointed a committee of ways and means, consisting of prominent statisticians, savants, travelers and geographers, who are to propose an acceptable method of realizing this grand scheme and report to the convention at its next biennial meeting.

Nationally it is an impossibility to secure even approximately the exact data in many regions such as the polar, many parts of Africa, Asia and elsewhere, which have never been visited by the explorers, and which a census enumerators would never reach. The population of the globe is now estimated at 1,700,000,000, these being the figures of Prof. Belm and Wagner, of Göttingen, recognized as the leading authorities in this department. Both, however, concede that these figures are not absolutely reliable, and are largely calculations based on the more or less reliable reports of travelers. This is, for instance, the case with such countries as China, Persia, Arabia and Turkey. They acknowledge that as far as China is concerned the figures may be

MILLIONS TOO HIGH OR TOO LOW, and that the estimate of Africa may be 50,000,000 out of the way, and that errors in proportion may exist in the figures claimed for Persia, Siam, Afghanistan, Turkey and other lands. China, however, has decided to undertake an official census. This promise was made by Li Chung Tong in Berlin only lately. The governments of Turkey, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan are to be petitioned to assist the agents of the statistical institute in taking the census of these countries.

The naturally the scheme of the institute can be realized only by the expenditure of considerable money and the application of a great deal of discipline. But the statistical institute is not a government, and it is not a government. Then, too, quite a number of alms must yet be explored before 1900. But if geographical research is pushed in the next years as vigorously as it has been during the past decades, then there will scarcely be a mile of territory in Africa which will not have been explored by travelers before the beginning of the twentieth century, and a census can be made, at least approximately. Then, too, in the year 1900 Russia will have almost completed her systems of railroad across the continent of Asia, traversing all Siberia and the wild regions of Tibet, and these districts will be open to the traveler. It is accordingly, proposed to send during the past decade, then there will scarcely be a mile of territory in Africa which will not have been explored by travelers before the beginning of the twentieth century, and a census can be made, at least approximately. Then, too, in the year 1900 Russia will have almost completed her systems of railroad across the continent of Asia, traversing all Siberia and the wild regions of Tibet, and these districts will be open to the traveler. It is accordingly, proposed to send during the past decade, then there will scarcely be a mile of territory in Africa which will not have been explored by travelers before the beginning of the twentieth century, and a census can be made, at least approximately. Then, too, in the year 1900 Russia will have almost completed her systems of railroad across the continent of Asia, traversing all Siberia and the wild regions of Tibet, and these districts will be open to the traveler. 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# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Thos. Miller, Manager.

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## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

### THE TARIFF AND THE WEST.

In our last issue were briefly given the principal changes in Canada's new tariff law. At a first glance it can be easily seen that the reductions are not just as great as were expected, but the more it is studied and the better it is understood, the more satisfactory does it appear. As the effect which it will probably have on the West, is the point which chiefly concerns the people of this district, let us therefore see where in the new tariff helps us.

The Winnipeg Tribune thus succinctly states the prominent features of the bill: "(1) The abolition of the duties on binder twine and barbed wire; (2) A sweeping reduction in the duties on woollen goods and of clothing of all kinds; (3) A sweeping reduction in the duties on iron goods; (4) A simplifying of the entire tariff and the doing away with the specific duties; (5) A reduction on the whole tariff of one-fourth of the present duty, when the goods are imported from Great Britain; (6) The provision abolishing combines. All of these changes are good; they all effect great reductions, and they all benefit the West particularly."

It is gratifying to the farmers of the West that binder twine and fence wire are to go on the free list, and that a preference is to be given on exports from Great Britain to the extent of one-fourth of the regular tariff. This is a very material reduction and should greatly stimulate our trans-Atlantic trade. The regulations regarding coal oil and farm implements are not as satisfactory. But while the prairie farmer would like to see these items on the free list, yet as revenue must be raised in some manner, he will not object to paying his reasonable proportion; and while it will require statistics gathered after a year's operation of the new tariff to say whether or not the changes will produce a condition of approximate equality, still upon the face of the measure it appears plain that the West has been treated with a generosity which should very nearly fulfil the expectations it had from, and largely justify the confidence reposed in, the new Government.

We believe the changes in the shipping regulations regarding coal oil will effect a greater reduction in the price of the oil used in the North West Territories, than would the total abolition of duty without these changes. Hitherto the price of coal oil has been greatly in excess of the duty, freight charges and price at the well combined. By the shipping regulations the dealers were enabled to maintain rigid monopoly. These regulations were a greater advantage than the duty to the dealers. The duty benefited the producers and could thus in a measure be justified. The regulations gave the dealers a monopoly which did not benefit the oil producers and which did prove a great detriment to all oil consumers in the North West Territories.

The promised abrogation of duties upon barbed wire and binding twine is a direct and very important concession to the farmers of the West. These articles do not go upon the free list immediately, because such action would be unfair and fatal to those holding stocks. It is said it was due to an urgent request of a Patron company

(the stockholders in which are wholly farmers) which had on hand a large stock of twine, that binding twine was not put on the free list at once.

Cream separators are placed upon the free list. This is of importance particularly at the present time to the North-West, where the dairy industry is being rapidly developed.

Upon the whole we feel justified in declaring that the demands and representations of the West have been fairly recognized by the Government. We have not got all that we would like. We never will. Nobody and no province ever do. But when representations are given attention, and when there is made apparent an honest endeavor to meet demands, the fair-minded man feels disposed to express satisfaction.

### PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

For a number of years past the people of Canada have heard a great deal about preferential trade with the mother land, but it has remained for Mr. Laurier, and his business Government, to make it a practical boon for the consumers of the Dominion. England has dealt generously with us in the past. England has given us a larger degree of liberty perhaps than is enjoyed by any other country on the face of the earth. She has given us liberty to tax her wares even when she admits our goods free, and we have taxed them to an enormous degree. Why should we wait for England to do more? Somebody had to make a move in the matter and Canada has now led the way by adopting a special tariff, having reference to the countries desirous of trading with us, and as a matter of course, not by the express words of the resolution, but by the condition of affairs which exists, that preferential tariff gives preference above all others to the products of Great Britain.

This step will meet with little short of universal approval for a two fold reason. The consumers will approve because the proposal means a large reduction of the duties upon every commodity which the mother country can supply. Upon woollen and cotton goods, cutlery, small tools, etc., the proposal will lessen the tariff immediately 12 1/2 per cent, and will at the same time give our trade in such lines completely to Great Britain. The following are the provisions in this regard:

That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which on the whole are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada or taken out of warehouses for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule B.

That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the controller of customs subject to the authority of the governor in council. That the controller of customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of the two preceding sections.

#### SCHEDULE B.

On all the products of the countries entitled to this reciprocal tariff under the provisions of section one, the duties mentioned in schedule "A" shall be reduced as follows: On and after the 23rd day of April, 1897, and until the 30th of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in schedule "A" and the duty to be levied collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in schedule "A." On and after the 1st day of July, 1898, the reduction shall be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule "A" and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule "A," provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, but such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule "A," viz: Ales, beers, wines and liquors; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Besides being forever a standing rebuke to the partisanship which imputed disloyalty to one-half the population of the Dominion, this bold proposition is of great importance not only as a declaration of the determination of Canada to work out her destiny as a part of the British empire, and as a decision between the people and the protected class interests in favor of the people, but also as indicating to Great Britain the wisdom of joining in the task of filling up our vacant lands with a great population.

At a time when other countries everywhere are shutting out her exports, it is worth while for her to know where she may, if she will, find an ever expanding market. The policy inaugurated by the Liberal Govern-

BY RAIL, SEASIDE, WAGBORN'S GUIDE

## R. BOGUE

Felt Hats . . .  
Wall Paper . .  
Carpet Felt . .  
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES COMPLETE. R. BOGUE.

ment makes plain to Great Britain that Canada means to remain British and will provide a market for British Industry. It follows that the people of Canada is of the first importance to Great Britain as a source of military strength and of commercial prosperity. The aid of settling this country which the Imperial Government is in a position to give would be of tremendous advantage to the West and to the entire Dominion.

The Government now has a majority in every province but one.

Lady Henry Somerset: I define a fanatic as the first man who sees a question. When more see it he is called an enthusiast, and when everybody sees it he is a hero.

New York Observer: Public speakers, in and out of the pulpit, are roughly divisible into two classes, those who can think faster than they can talk and those who can talk faster than they can think.

We will not risk the statement that Mr. Fielding's tariff bill is "the boldest, sagest measure in the whole history of tariffs," but this much can safely be said, that the bill confounds those unbelievers who would have it that the Government could not and dared not make any radical change.—Leader.

A novel event in the history of surgery must be chronicled in the legal operation, performed in Cleveland, O., last week, upon a forger for whom the plea of insanity had been advanced. The surgeons examined both skull and brain, and were able to bring forward the strongest presumptive evidence of mental derangement. Criminal surgery bids fair to become an adjunct of the Court of the future.

The Touchwood Hills Turf Club has conferred upon Rev. J. M. Douglas, M.P., the title of patron of the club. Mr. Douglas has declined the doubtful honor. He is a good Patron of Industry but a poor patron of clubs. In a letter to the press he says: "I wish to say that I have not been consulted in the matter, and it is an unwarranted use of my name against which I hereby most decidedly protest."

The Ottawa Citizen says:—The decision of the Government to send a representative detachment of the North-West Mounted Police to participate in the diamond jubilee demonstration in London is one which will meet with general approval. The force has a record in which every Canadian takes pride. If the Dominion has been singularly successful in dealing with the aboriginal inhabitants of the great west land, it has been largely due to the splendid service rendered by the mounted police and the tactful methods employed in its management. In all colonial history there is nothing more creditable to British methods than the manner in which in the vast area of our North West Territories law and order have been preserved and life and property rendered secure under the guardianship of the mounted police. One has only to compare conditions of the North West with those which have prevailed in the adjoining States to experience genuine satisfaction and pride in the Canadian force.

Ram's Horn: When about to take his first drink, the young man should remember that every drunkard once stood where he stands.

In his speech on the new tariff, ex-Minister Foster predicted that it would result in a deficit of \$2,000,000. This is scarcely in keeping with the Conservative declaration that the Government have made no reductions at all by the new fiscal policy.

The presence of a true friend at court is being made evident by the success of the negotiations of the North-West Assembly delegates at Ottawa. As time goes on, the confidence of the West in Mr. Sifton becomes more complete.—Leader.

It is estimated that \$1,500 is being sent out of the province of British Columbia every day for butter alone. This goes to Manitoba, the Territories, Australia and California. The dairy commissioners who have visited the Coast have stated most emphatically that British Columbia is exceptionally favored by nature for the dairying industry. The farmers say it does not pay them to make butter and spend a day in town selling the necessary small product of a week. An agitation is on foot to establish creameries at different points and the ranchers are being urged to co operate.

Accounts from India indicate that the famine there has largely abated. The late rains and the measures of the authorities have reduced its suffering and also checked the progress and fatality of the bubonic plague. A correspondent of a New York leading daily says: "While much charity has been dispensed, it is gratifying to know the principal relief has been by furnishing employment on needed public works, which, when completed, will go far to prevent future famines and plagues. Over one million permanent wells have been sunk in the north west provinces, for irrigation purposes. The sanitary improvements of many villages have been another agency, and towns have been beautified with new parks on slum sites. Private benefactions from all over the world have enabled much of this excellent work to be done. The crisis of the bubonic plague was passed in December, and it, like the famine, is rapidly on the wane."

In the Imperial House of Commons, Colonel Vincent, who some years since visited this country and lectured in the interests of free trade with Britain, announced that he would move the following resolution: That the House express grateful and fraternal recognition of the Government and people of the Dominion of Canada of the generous fiscal changes in favor of British Trade and labor, announced on Friday by the Parliament at Ottawa, and already in force, and hopes this first step towards a commercial confederation of the Empire will be followed by Australasia, South Africa and the other colonies." The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying, said the Government cordially appreciated the friendly spirit shown by the tariff action of Canada, "but," he added, "I understand the proposals do not depend upon any alteration of the system of free trade established in the United Kingdom."

### Wonderful Things That are Near.

The Philadelphia Press foreshadows the coming of the millennium as follows:

Flying is solved. The principle is known. A mechanical experiment is all that is now needed to make it successful. Practical flight is to day not more than five or ten years off.

A glow worm makes light with about one three hundredth part of the force used in ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap, streets and homes will be as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs. This is near. Vacuum illumination without incandescence is already in full operation, and in a year or two should cut down the price of light to a sixth of its current cost, and in five or ten years light may be, like water, turned on in every house at will.

Compressed air has long been known, theoretically, to store force for use in transportation. There is no waste and no deterioration. The need is a cheap and efficient motor to apply compressed air to city transportation. If this can be done, first the trolley poles and wires will come down, next the horseless, compressed air motor carriage will do all the work of city delivery.

When these come the only use for gas will be for cooking—if this is not done by electricity. Factories, also, before many years, will be run by transmitted electric power. This has begun to be done and in five or ten years will be completed, and the factory fire and boiler will be a thing of the past.

The city of the future, and no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be on rail by silent air motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be of asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is to day. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. Street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance; houses be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water.

A city will be a pretty nice place to live when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are passed.

### RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Geo. Seales, a Well-Known Contractor of Niagara Falls, Completely Restored by the Great South American Kidney Cure—Thousands more Can Bear the Same Testimony.

"I was a great sufferer for years with acute kidney disorder and pain in my sides. When almost all other known remedies had been fairly tried and had failed, I was advised to take South American Kidney Cure. One bottle did me so much good I purchased two more. I am now completely restored—feel better than I have for five years. It's a great cure, will give relief in six hours, and I delight in recommending it to others." Sold by W. W. Bole.

### MIRACLES TO-DAY.

William H. White, of Portuguese Cove, Racked by the Tortures of Rheumatism, is Quickly Relieved and Permanently Cured by the Great South American Kidney Cure.

"I was a martyr to acute rheumatism for years. All the known remedies and best doctors were given a trial, but nothing ever gave me any permanent relief until I obtained your great South American Kidney Cure. It has done so much for me that I gladly give my testimony, that other sufferers from the agonies of rheumatism may take my advice and try this great remedy. I am satisfied that it will cure them as it did me." Sold by W. W. Bole.

Back-ache, Face-ache, Sciatic Pain, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc. Promptly Relieved and Cured by  
**The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster**  
Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster I can truly say it is the best I have ever used. It is a most valuable remedy for all the above ailments. Price 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

**Bilecock Blood Purifiers**  
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE  
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, PIZZINESS, BRUISES, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.  
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.  
T. MILBURN & CO., PROPRIETORS, TORONTO.

Break Up a Cold in Time  
BY USING  
**PYNY-PECTORAL**  
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.  
Mrs. JOSEPH NOWICK, of 508 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarse voices."  
H. O. BARNOUR, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have, and my customers will have no other."  
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

**PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.**  
FOR FIRST CLASS  
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming  
GO TO  
**H. W. Carter,**  
MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

**BICYCLES.**  
Do not buy until you have seen the latest improved and best wheel on the market.  
Manufactured by the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company.  
Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion."—Ladies and Gentlemen's.  
Special cash inducements: Liberal terms for "time" purchasers.  
**J. A. OREAGH,**  
Sole Agent, Moose Jaw.

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To Rent or For Sale....  
ON EASY TERMS.  
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G. A. MUTTLEBURY, Agent,  
459 Main St., Winnipeg.  
Correspondence invited.

**EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT**  
**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER**  
Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.  
**PAIN-KILLER** is a sure cure for Headache, Chills, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Cholera, and all kinds of temporary ailments.  
**PAIN-KILLER** is the BEST remedy for Stomachache, Indigestion, Flatulence, Colic, and all kinds of abdominal distress.  
**PAIN-KILLER** is the BEST remedy for Toothache, Earache, and all kinds of neuralgic pains.  
**PAIN-KILLER** is the BEST remedy for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Swellings, and all kinds of external injuries.  
**PAIN-KILLER** is the BEST remedy for all kinds of rheumatic and nervous pains.  
Very Large Bottle 50 cents.  
**WANTED.**  
Teachers, Barristers, Physicians, and others of similar training, for high class soliciting. Will pay forty dollars weekly and railway fare on demonstration of necessary ability. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., LTD., Toronto.



## Church Directory.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowering.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.  
at 8:30; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,  
8:00.  
Everybody welcome.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;  
E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;  
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8  
o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.

### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGELICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every  
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals  
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School  
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong  
and sermon at 7. Special services during  
Advent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All seats free. All persons invited and  
welcome. Books provided.

## On the Other Side.

We go our way too much in life alone,  
We leave ourselves too far from all our kind;  
Too often we are dead to sigh and moan,  
Too often to the weak and helpless blind;  
Too often where distress and want abide  
We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth and worn  
By foot-prints passing idly all the day;  
Where lie the brainless and the fainting poor,  
Is colder more than an untrodden way.  
Our selfish hearts are for our feet the guide—  
They point us up to the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to pour  
Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones;  
To take the sinner and the sick and sore  
And bear them where a stream of blessing  
Runs.

Instead we look about—the way is wide—  
And so we pass upon the other side.  
O friends and brothers, gliding down the years,  
Humanity is calling each and all  
In tender accents, born of grief and tears!  
I pray you, listen to the thrilling call!  
You cannot in your cold and selfish pride,  
Pass guiltlessly upon the other side.

## The Clock That Father Used to Wind.

The clock that father used to wind—what pic-  
tures it recalls,  
Of childhood's romps and boyhood's plays with  
in the homestead's walls.  
And as we look upon the scenes our young  
years used to know,  
His dear old face comes back to us in the long  
ago;  
It sometimes seems he's living yet, and in the  
quietude  
Of evening when the fire burns low, and bat-  
tle shades are laid,  
We half expect to see him stand with his  
gentle touch  
Still turn the key as he was wont in years we  
loved to watch.  
O, we will have this memory wherever we may  
 roam.

The clock that father used to wind when we  
were boys at home,  
If winter with its snows were there, the sum-  
mer with its flowers,  
The same sweet happiness would reign, the  
same content would be,  
For we were dreaming the circling hands upon  
medial white  
Were slowly measuring the time when he  
would leave our sight;  
We had no thought that change or death would  
sever all our joys,  
Or chill the heart that beat in love forever for  
his boys.  
But time and change must flow and ebb, and  
we we loved is gone  
To where the opalescent lights enfold a death-  
less dawn.  
And yet there's left a memory we'll love what-  
ever may come.  
The clock that father used to wind when we  
were boys at home.

## Exonerated.

The half back had been seriously  
injured in the college foot ball game,  
and Capt. Bill, of the opposing eleven  
had been accused of slugging. An  
inquiry was set on foot and a commit-  
tee chosen from both sides, reported  
unanimously as follows: "We find  
that Capt. Bill acted in a gentlemanly  
way through the game. He did not  
do a thing to the complainant, except to  
kick him under the chin, knock him  
down, stamp on his chest, break two of  
his ribs and his nose, and use other  
legitimate means to get possession of  
the ball. We find further that every  
member of this committee would have  
acted in the same way under the same  
circumstances."—Ex.

## Regina Industrial School.

The Regina Industrial school held  
its first graduation ceremony a few  
days ago. Five young men and five  
young women who have received four  
or five years training in the school are  
now sent forth to make their living  
among white people and to show that  
the Indian is capable of civilization  
and citizenship. After devotional ex-  
ercises conducted by the Rev. J. A.  
Carmichael, diplomas were presented  
to the graduates by Mrs. Forget, wife  
of the Indian Commissioner. Ad-  
dresses were given by Rev. Professor  
Baird of Winnipeg, Mr. A. E. Forget,  
and Mr. McInnis of the Regina Stand-  
ard. There was also a programme of  
music, club singing, etc., by the  
pupils. The most notable feature,  
however, was the five minute addresses  
given by the young men who graduated.  
These addresses were prepared without  
any help or supervision from the offi-  
cers, and were mainly, straight-forward  
and well-delivered expressions of  
opinion and feeling. The young women  
go at once to positions as household  
servants in Regina and the neighbor-  
hood; and the young men in most  
cases have already engagements on  
farms. The Principal of the school,  
Rev. A. J. MacLeod, is to be congrat-  
ulated on the excellent work which he  
and his staff are doing.

## Man's Most Vulgar Habit.

"I men were compelled to wear  
skirts for a period I think they would  
insist more than they now do that their  
tallow-men should stop the nasty habit  
of spitting in public," writes Edward  
W. Bok in the May Ladies' Home  
Journal. "There is no practice of  
man which is more distressing to  
women than this disgusting habit.  
Women constantly complain of it,  
especially in our larger cities, where  
sometimes the sidewalks are scarcely  
fit for them to walk upon. They revolt  
at the practice and they are right in so  
doing. Yet year in and year out the  
habit not only continues, but increases,  
and the protection of cleanliness, to  
which every woman walking upon our  
streets has a perfect right, is denied  
her. In New York City the Board of  
Health has taken the matter up on  
the grounds of public health, and the  
police department is lending its co-  
operation in the enforcement of an  
ordinance directed against the evil. No  
action taken in New York for years is  
so highly to be commended, and the  
ordinance should quickly extend to  
other cities and be put into force. It  
is an undertaking which public opinion  
will sustain in whatever part of the  
country it is attempted. Every com-  
munity should be urged to try the ex-  
periment. \* \* \* The time is ripe  
when every decent man should take  
some steps to see to it that the nastiest  
and most vulgar of all American habits  
should be entirely stopped. New  
York City has started the reform, let  
the Boards of Health of a few of our  
other large cities take up the question,  
and the reform, which appeals to every  
clean-minded man and woman, will  
soon spread. It is a work in every  
way calling for the attention and al-  
l bodies and citizens interested in the  
health of communities. The spitting  
habit is an absolute menace to the  
public health. \* \* \* Smaller com-  
munities need not wait for the larger  
cities. The decent men of the smallest  
community can come together, awaken  
interest in the matter and see that a  
prohibitive ordinance is passed. And  
if the men are slow in seeing their  
duty it is to be devoutly hoped that  
the women will take the question in  
hand and see to it that this disgusting  
habit receives that necessary public  
attention which it has lacked in the  
past."

## The Real Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone is an embodied ex-  
pression of England's greatness; the  
most eminent representative of a nation  
over whose territory the sun ever shines.  
Such an imposing personality com-  
mands universal attention. We know  
that he is a scholar of superior attain-  
ments. We know that he is not only  
a believer in, but a defender of,  
Christianity. We know that he is a  
philanthropist, for his earnest and in-  
dignant words in behalf of the per-  
secuted Armenians have thrilled the world.  
We know that he is a statesman of  
supreme endowments, and one of the  
most notable conversationalists living.  
Few men can compare with him in  
knowledge, experience, reminiscence,  
brilliance. He has known all the men  
and women worth knowing for the last  
two and a half generations. What a  
school to have graduated from!  
But in this astonishing superiority  
we do not find the real Gladstone until

## FREE TO EVERY MAN

Suffering from the Follies of  
Youth, Excessive Indulgence, Night Losses,  
Brain and Emotions; Varicocele, Lost Man-  
hood, small weak parts or any organic weak-  
ness, we will send

## A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Of a remedy that is  
Guaranteed to Cure or Cost Nothing.  
Victims of gynecitis, frauds and quacks;  
"cured" patients—scoundrels and C.O.D. frauds—do  
not despair, but send us full particulars of your  
case and 10 cents to repay postage, etc., and we  
will send you absolutely free of charge, by re-  
turn mail securely sealed, a remedy which if  
used as directed will make a new man of you.  
\$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure No Pay.

Address N. S. M. COMPANY,  
Lock Box 329, Pictou, Ont.

we recognize the moral motive of his  
life—the manliness of his character.  
Perhaps the following simple story may  
help us to do this:

During his last premiership age of  
Mr. Gladstone's house servants was in  
great distress because of the increasing-  
ly bad habits of her son. Drink and  
evil companions were rapidly ruining  
him, and he seemed to be drifting  
irrevocably beyond her influence. The  
good woman had spent much time in  
prayer, and was longing and seeking  
for some way by which her wayward  
child could be saved.

In her distress she thought of her  
master. It seemed presumptuous that  
she should unburden her sorrow to him  
—the great man burdened with the  
cares of state, the master of England,  
Australia, Egypt and the great oceans  
—and tell him her trouble. She was  
ready for any ordinary endeavor to  
save the wanderer, but ought she,  
could she do this?

Maternal love finally prevailed over  
fear, and the poor woman ventured to  
approach the Prime Minister's study.  
Her knees trembled and her heart sank.  
She knocked timidly and then went in.  
"Please sir, I have come to you be-  
cause my boy is going to the bad, and  
my poor words have no weight with  
him. I made bold to come and tell  
you, hoping that you might speak with  
him. No one can do what you can.  
Forgive me, sir, but I had to come."

The cry of supreme distress was suf-  
ficient. Mr. Gladstone threw immedi-  
ately from his mind all affairs of state,  
and after a few words of sympathy, and  
in the hope that possibly he might save  
an erring soul, said, "Send him right  
in. I will speak with him," and waited  
patiently until the bold-eyed lad slouch-  
ed into the room. The young man was  
somewhat abashed but seemed resolute  
and almost defiant.

"Sit down my lad and let us talk  
together for a few moments," said the  
Premier, with the same courtesy that  
he might have extended to one of his  
Cabinet. In a few minutes the boy  
was dismissed by the great man's gentle  
manner. He expected to find a scold-  
ing judge; he discovered a tender man.  
Advice was followed by remonstrance.  
Then, when he had become responsive,  
and was almost moved to tears, Mr.  
Gladstone said:

"Now let us kneel down to pray."  
The kindly action, the interest, the  
earnest prayer were too much for the  
young prodigal to withstand. He  
arose from his knees and left the study,  
let us hope, a saved man.

Viewing a scene like this, we feel  
that we know Mr. Gladstone and the  
sources of his motive in life. The  
pattern of his greatness is the Man of  
Galilee, who was friend and brother to  
all mankind.—Youths' Companion.

## CINNAMON COATED.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are Coated  
like a cinnamon drop, very small  
and delightful to take.

One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 25 cents.  
Their popularity is a mighty whirlwind  
sweeping competitors before it  
like chaff.

No pain, no gripping, no inconveni-  
ence. Small in size and pleasant to  
taste. Most pleasant after-effects.  
Sold by W. W. Bole.

## I CAN'T SLEEP.

Is the Daily Mail of Thousands of  
Humanity Who Have Suffered  
as You. President of Huns-  
ville Has Read What the  
Great South American  
Nervine Did For  
Him.

"I was greatly troubled with general  
nervous debility, indigestion and sleepless-  
ness. I tried a number of cures and con-  
sulted the best physicians without any bene-  
fit. I was finally induced to give South  
American Nervine a trial. I had heard of  
some great cures by it. I took it, got relief  
from my sufferings, and after using one  
bottle sweet sleep came to me. I slept like  
a child. Six bottles have completely cured  
me." Sold by W. W. Bole.

## FITS CURED

Send at once for a FREE BOTTLE  
and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is  
a sure and radical cure and is perfectly  
harmless as no mercury drugs are used in  
its composition. It is a relief to the  
sufferer. Cure Epilepsy and  
all other fits. Address:  
A. G. ROOT M. C., 186 West Adelaide St.  
Toronto, Ont.

## When we assert that

## Dodd's Kidney Pills

Cure Backache, Dropsy,  
Lumbago, Bright's Dis-  
ease, Rheumatism and all  
other forms of Kidney  
Troubles, we are backed  
by the testimony of all  
who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.  
By all druggists or mail on receipt of price,  
50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.

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Is invaluable, if you are run  
down, as it is a food as well as a  
medicine.

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will build you up if your general health is  
impaired.

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is the best and most palatable preparation of  
Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most deli-  
cate stomachs.

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is prescribed by the leading physicians of  
Canada.

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is a marvellous flesh producer and will give  
you an appetite.

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Be sure you get J. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.,  
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## BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and re-  
novated in every department.  
House refurnished throughout.

## ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every  
convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

## HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH,

## BANKERS

## AND

## FINANCIAL

## AGENTS.

## MOOSE JAW.

Agents—Bank of Montreal.


## For Cash - Only -

Since opening up in Moose Jaw  
we have done, to some extent, a  
credit business, but have, after six  
months' experience, come to the  
conclusion that it would be more  
satisfactory to our customers, as  
well as ourselves, to adopt the cash  
system, as we are thereby relieved  
of considerable loss through bad  
accounts. Therefore, in the future  
we will do a strictly cash business,  
and guarantee perfect satisfaction  
and low prices. This week we are  
making a specialty of fish. We  
have on hand a large variety, in-  
cluding white, pike, salmon, pick-  
erel, solids, flounder, goby eye  
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## CURRENT NOTES.

The great growing power of pleasure must be admitted by every careful student of the tendencies of the times. The increased and constantly increasing supply of the means of excitement, self-indulgence, and social dissipation is a distinguishing feature of our generation. In modern society amusement is more and more coming to be regarded as one of the supreme ends for which men live. The old ideals of Puritanism, which emphasized the grandeur and seriousness of living, are rapidly giving place to the worship of the Epicureanism that would measure the days by the pulsations of pleasure they bring. Things must have reached a crisis when they call forth a protest from a philosopher as broad in his tolerance and sympathies as John Morley. That far from straitlaced thinker and writer expressed, in a recent speech, the fear that the young people of this generation are inclined to take their amusements too seriously and the business of life too lightly. Exhilarating exercise was not depreciated by him. On the contrary, he declared that he could view with delight the whole population of the country, male and female, old and young racing about on bicycles, if only they would observe due laws of moral proportion, and reserve their main energies for duty.

Here the man who persistently pains Christians by spelling the name of God with a little g joins hands with ministers of the gospel in calling attention to that lack of moral proportion in pleasure-seeking which is debasing the higher life of our generation. Amusement men must and ought to have. In the rush and roar of living there must be a restful pause in which the worker can find that recreation which will fit him for renewed activity. Every young man should have his favorite pastime—his baseball, football, golf or cycling—but it should be kept in its place and not be allowed to become the business of life. Maintaining strength of body and mind in vigor is a duty, but it is a duty which ought ever to be subordinated to other and higher duties—duties to our spiritual self, to our fellows, and to our God. To emphasize amusement as the chief concern of life is to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage, and to renounce the crown of manhood for the sordid gratifications of a merely animal existence.

Latest accounts of the plague in Western India show that sanitary science, though able to diminish the number of victims of the disease, cannot check its spread. It has already become firmly seated in Karachi, the great sister port of Bombay, in Poona, the Maharatta capital, and in many smaller places, and the flight of the panic-stricken people into other towns and the country is certain to carry it still farther. The exodus from Bombay has reduced the population more than one-half, and in the failure of thorough cleansing by water to remedy insanitary conditions, the expediency of isolating the city, and even of resorting to the usual sanitary agent in Asiatic cities, purification by fire, is being discussed. The discovery that the smaller domestic animals, rats and even ants suffer from the pestilence, and so diffuse it everywhere, renders it quite possible that the native quarters may have to be burned to the ground if it is to be thoroughly stamped out. This is being done by districts in Karachi, and though public sentiment is not yet prepared for it in Bombay, if the city is isolated and the plague continues to spread opposition to so drastic a remedy may disappear. The mad flight of the population, Moslem and Hindu, both fatalists in a way, the former holding that they should submit to any affliction plainly sent from above, the latter accepting disease as the punishment for the sins of a previous life, show that religious scruple has given way before terror. In this condition any remedy may be tolerated, and the native quarters, largely built of mud and filth retaining materials, may be cleansed with fire, and rebuilt on a better plan, the natives meanwhile being camped out in the suburbs.

Much attention is being given to preventing the entrance of the pestilence into Calcutta, in which, owing to the situation and the difficulty of proper sanitation, the disease would be far harder to combat than in either Bombay or Karachi. A considerable portion of the city stands on swampy soil, polluted with the filth of years, and its sewage is pumped into a swamp which at times backs up close to the suburbs. The native population is densely packed, their wards averaging probably 65,000 to the square mile, and one of them exceeding 144,000, the crowding being so great that cleanliness and ventilation are in the majority of the houses impossible. The destruction and rebuilding of the denser wards is felt to be an essential condition to any improvement, though even then the polluted soil and the miasmatic swamp on the city's outskirts will remain as permanent breeders and aids to disease. The chief cause of dread in the general situation, is, however, the close relation between the plague and famine, the former depending in all history for its spread upon poverty and insufficient food; and it is now officially admitted that 81,000,000 of people in India are suffering from or threatening with scarcity. The government is doing, and will do everything it can for their relief, but many thousands must die of famine and fever, dysentery, and other diseases which always follow famine, will kill many thousands more. In this condition, one shudders to think of the awful mortality which must ensue should the plague secure a firm foothold in the worst famine districts.

## THE FARM.

### TIMES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

How things have changed in seventy years. No one can hardly tell. But few log houses now are left. Where people used to dwell.

All the houses then were built of logs just as they grew. They did not stop to peel the bark. Or even try to saw.

A big stone chimney all must have. Built up straight through the "peak." Covered with shingles two feet long. So they would never leak.

They had to have an iron crane. To hang the kettles round the fire. And accommodate the cooks.

The pots and kettles all were made of iron, thick and stout; Teakettles weighing twenty pounds. With great long iron spouts.

Old fashioned griddles two feet wide. (But few now can be found.) All had a swivel in the tail. So they could turn them round.

Bake kettles, too, they always had. To bake big loaves of bread. They had them on five coals of fire. With coals upon the head.

Six or seven kitchen chairs. Most always painted red; And big and clumsy bedstead. With dashboard at the head.

Most every house had spinning wheels. For spinning wool and flax. Our mothers had to make the cloth. To clothe the numerous backs.

See how they had to spin and weave. And had to knit and sew; Make all the stockings and the clothes. How can this all be so?

To see the tools they used to use, 'Twould almost make you ache. To see the swinging knives and board. And the old flax break.

To see the warping bars they had, Those old long spools and "scams." And see the big and little wheels. They used to spin their yarn.

Some are wishing for old times, But all they do not know. The burden that our parents bore Some seventy years ago.

Our dear old parents, they are gone. To see the world than this. If we could see them here again. How soon we'd beg a kiss.

### FEEDING VALUE OF GRAIN.

The various grains produced on the farm have a low value now when sold in their gross form. A man may haul thirty bushels of corn to town in some parts of the country, and take back but about three dollars for it. The worth of his time, labor and team, is equal to half of this, and usually more. When the labor of caring for the crop and gathering is considered, the corn grower has nothing whatever for the use of his land. The condition is deplorable in the case of the renter who must give one-third of the crop to his landlord.

The growing of corn and oats west of the Missouri river is therefore not at all profitable, if produced with the intention of selling it outright. The farmer must plan to reap the manufacturer's profit by feeding it out on his own ground. It is ordinarily estimated that twelve bushels of corn fed in the wasteful way on the average farm should produce 100 pounds of pork. This means more than 20 cents per bushel for the corn, at the average price of gross pork during the past six months.

It is true that the farmer's labor is increased to take care of the hogs. It is also true that the hogs furnish employment to the farmer. If the farmer produces 1,200 bushels of corn, and by feeding it to his stock secures \$120 additional for it, this means \$10 per month for the year, payment for his land, which about now amounts to more than one-fourth of his time. This estimate, however, is but an exceptional one. The very careful grower will realize about this amount on an average with all kinds of meat producing stock, as average returns during any period of ten years. The worth of the grain is not to be compared from the direct returns which follow feeding it out. The combination of grain in moderate amounts with hay, fodder, and other rough foods gives the grain usually a much enhanced value.

Besides this, a judicious mixture of several kinds of grain usually forms a ration which yields greater returns than any single grain. There is further economy in feeding a particular grain at a certain stage of the animal's growth. During a considerable part of the summer and autumn, it is economy to feed no grain whatever to some of the stock. Again, under other circumstances, it is the poorest economy to neglect feeding plenty of grain. In winter, when the weather is below zero, nearly every domestic animal should have a moderate ration of the most condensed form of one or more of the grains produced on the farm. The animal nature calls for fuel to maintain the heat of the body at this time.

A considerable waste of flesh and vital energy follows a neglect to supply heat-producing food. Buildings and proper shelter from the winds form a substitute in part for heat-producing food. In the milder climate, winter, plenty of dry hay or other provender tends to balance up the ration of freezing, roots, vegetables, etc. In the frigid weather the animal needs a considerable amount of the dry food whatever it be, and this dry food may be used as a substitute for corn or other grain when such condensed food is not available. The farmers who can in no way provide stock to consume their grain should make every possible exertion to carry over for another year as great a pile as can be held, as there is probability of much better value with in the coming twelve months.

With the great amount of cheap money falling about now, honest men should be able to borrow a moderate amount of funds on good, sound grain that is carefully stored.

Every effort should be made to grow some pigs and lambs the coming season.

### GRASS INCREASES FERTILITY.

The desire to cultivate as much land as possible in order to get as much as possible in it has led to general

neglect of meadow and pasture lands, says an eastern writer. Only when it was found that the soil had lost so much of its fertility that it would not pay for cultivating was it seeded down and left to grow up with such herbage, both weeds and grass, as nature provided. The result is that most of the land now in grass is by that very fact, discredited as being presumably good for nothing else. Yet there is in all grass land a constant tendency to increase in fertility. It is so even when the land is left to grow up with weeds and bushes. These shelter the surface, hold the leaves that fall on the land from being blown away. The decomposition of these leaves gradually builds up the soil, and to this must be added the excrement from the animals fed on the herbage, which the soil is still able to grow. The writer quoted above says:

Usually when the improvement of grass land is determined upon, the soil to be turned under and rot, is regarded as an important part of the soil assets. Improving the land as meadow and pasture by maturing it and still keeping it unplowed is hardly ever thought of. In the case of the grass land, as even with manure, not quite rich enough for profitable cropping, the experiment is very trying of applying to it such manure as can be had and as the increased grass or hay product will be worth. This is done successfully in England. Why may it not be also in the older parts of this country? In fact, the grass is generally good in all eastern cities. Will it pay to fertilize grass lands so as to make the raising of hay profitable? If it will not pay to maintain the fertility of any kind of crop, the sequence is that all hay or grass taken from it helps to reduce fertility so that the soil will be worth nothing for the production of any kind of crop. It is likely that in the future, as in the past, most of the hay crop in this country will be produced in the years when the rotation between cultivated crops and grass requires that the land be seeded. Our climate is not moist like that of England. Hence it cannot keep a good sod many years without plowing and reseeded. This also is so much the best for cultivated land that there need be no fear that the profits for cultivated crops will lessen the amount of land in grass that there will not be enough to feed with grain and coarse fodder, nor that it will fail to be supplied at reasonable prices.

### BEST BREED FOR THE DAIRY.

One of our readers asks which is the best breed for butter and milk. There are people who can give direct and unequivocal answers to all such questions, says Hoard's Dairyman, but the trouble is not to agree. One says the Jersey, another the Holstein, a third the Guernsey, and another will name you Shorthorns, Red Polls, Ayrshires, etc. These men are, as a rule, of complete ability and presumably of equal intelligence and information. But this information runs in different directions with the different individuals. The man who recommends one breed to the exclusion of others is usually more or less ignorant of the others, or is prejudiced against them.

If there is any best breed for both milk and butter, we do not know which it is. The impartial and most authentic records seem to show that the Holsteins produce milk more cheaply than the others, and that Jerseys and Guernseys produce butter at less cost, but it is within the observation of almost every man that the best cows in almost any breed are infinitely better than the poorest of the other breeds. The advice usually given by the men in whom we have most confidence is that a man should adopt such one of the dairy breeds as he most inclines to, and run on that. A little deceit on the part of the parent, a little untruth or pretense is easily grasped, and when the children manifest anything of the sort, the parent is sure to be angry. He will naturally follow that example. It is sad to see how cruel many little children are to their pet animals. One would almost conclude that in their home no kindness or regard were exercised. And yet the parents witness these cruelties perpetrated without correction. All children are not naturally kind, but that trait must be cultivated if they are to grow up gentle and humane.

### THE RIVER THAMES.

If the plans now under way are carried out as anticipated, the great work of widening and deepening the River Thames will before long be an accomplished fact, and the commercial importance of that river thereby greatly increased. It being clear to the authorities, on extended examination and consultation with engineering experts, that a twenty-six foot channel was required for at least nine-tenths of the shipping, it was decided that the work should be done to be done so by dredging. According to this plan, there will be from Gravesend up the river as far as Grayford Ness, opposite Harleight, a channel width of 1,000 feet and a minimum depth of twenty-four feet at low water, spring tide, while from Grayford Ness to the Albert docks the width is to be about 500 feet and the depth twenty-two feet. The latter to the Millwall Docks there will be a channel at least 300 feet wide and eighteen feet deep.

### ROYAL RIGHT OF PARDON.

As a result of the visit of Czar Nicholas to France 402 persons were released from prison. When Francis I. ruled over France Charles V. of England passed through the country. The French ruler extended the royal prerogative of mercy to his dining-table visitor and was used several times, once to save the life of a poor wretch sentenced to be hanged for catching frogs in the moat of the castle. The English monarch, however, refused to exercise the right after becoming a guest of the palace.

### CAUSED BY GUM CHEWING.

An operation was performed the other day upon Dalton Quarry of Blue Ridge, Indiana, for appendicitis, but he cannot possibly recover. Query has been an inveterate chewer of gum, and in the appendix was found a ball of wax almost as large as a hen's egg.

## About the House.

### SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

If you want to use celery in a salad and haven't any strip the center stem out of a head of cabbage and soak it in ice water. Cut into dice, then pour celery extract over it. Or, if you haven't the celery extract, use celery salt, or celery vinegar.

To fry bacon so that it is crisp and delicate, fry it over a hot fire, in a pan so large that the slices do not touch; turn the slices every minute or two till they are nicely browned on both sides, then take out upon coarse wrapping paper and place in the oven a minute (still on the paper). This makes them crisp and nice. Never serve bacon in its own grease.

If you wish to be sure the meringue you are going to put on top of your lemon pie or your pudding will not fall, be particular to beat in the sugar thoroughly. Many think that if the egg is beaten to a stiff froth it is sufficiently to just stir in the sugar, giving it a thorough beating mass, and the sugar is in, and convince yourself "what's the matter with the frosting."

Make your kitchen aprons with a full ruffle across the bottom. This will stand out from your dress skirt and catch whatever you may drop or spill, thus protecting the dress and the apron. The ruffle is often soiled round the bottom because the apron does not quite cover it, or is drawn too tightly across it, but this ruffle will effectively prevent any soiling of the dress.

It is not wise in the belief that oatmeal is an extremely valuable article of food to persuade children into eating it in quantity by the addition of plenty of sugar or syrup. When oatmeal is eaten in quantity, especially if disposed of hastily, it is not rapidly digested, but may lie heavy on stomach for hours, and even when eaten in lesser quantity, to the exclusion of the food likely to occasion what is called "loopy" feeling, as of surfeit or repletion. Oatmeal is apt, by its bulk, to remain in the alimentary canal in a more or less homogeneous mass, and may occasion indigestion, water brash and sour eructations as the result of fermentation.

### TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

It is easy enough to preach, but to practice what is preached is quite another thing, and something which is rarely done. Some one who knew better, but who probably followed this rule, said, "Preach what you think is right, whether you practice it or not." This may work if the preacher deals only with those who are strangers to him, but in the home where parents are the leaders and teachers of their children, such a state of affairs, can never exist, or, if it does, the children do not profit by the preaching. Children will do as their parents do. They are great imitators, and for that reason the example set them should be beyond reproach.

If little ones are told a dozen times a day that it is wrong to quarrel, or to be impotent to each other, it will avail for naught if mother and father quarrel and disagree. If the young boy sees his father whip or be in any way cruel to the animals about the house, he will naturally follow that example. It is sad to see how cruel many little children are to their pet animals. One would almost conclude that in their home no kindness or regard were exercised. And yet the parents witness these cruelties perpetrated without correction. All children are not naturally kind, but that trait must be cultivated if they are to grow up gentle and humane.

### A WOMAN'S ORS.

"Men work from morn till set of sun." They do. "But woman's work is never done." Quite true. For when she's finished, something's found. Awaiting a beginning, all year round—Whether it be To draw the tea, Or bake the bread, Or make the bed, Or dust the broom, Or dust the room, Or sweep the floor, Or scrub the wash, Or knit to rub, Or table to set, Or meals to get, Or shelves to clean, Or fruit to can, Or seeds to sow, Or plants to grow, Or linens to wash, Or lessons to teach, Or butter churn, Or jacks to turn, Or polish glass, Or plate of brass, Or clothes to mend, Or children tend, Or notes indite, Or stories write—But I must stop for really if I should Name all the orts, take me a day it would. So many are there that I do declare Myself a bit weary, I could count might have a pair.

And yet enough be left; and men folks, these Same orts propel your barks ore house- hold seas. Into many heavens, where you rest at ease; And—no word more—don't you forget it please.

### SUNSHINE.

The spirit of the resolve of a great English philanthropist to keep the shadows of the miseries which he worked to relieve out of his home is worth remembering. "I have no right to drag black social problems into the lives of my children," he said. "Let them learn to love the good God in happiness first, and they will trust Him in pain hereafter."

An ill-tempered father, or a nervous mother, will grumble or nag all the sunshine out of their homes. They have never sufficiently realized that parents are under as great obligations to give

to their children a merry spirit, with which to meet the crosses of life as to furnish them with clothing and daily food.

Carlyle is said to have inherited his grim, cynical temper from his mother. If she had put a song into the child, instead of a sneer, more of sunshine might have come into the world, brought there by his great genius. The Jewish Press, giving advice to mothers, said, "You are bound to give to your strange lives which you have brought into the world, the purest, fairest atmosphere. What fresh air is to a plant, a happy home is to a child. It is not only the shelter of its body, but the cradle of its soul."

### STEERED BETWEEN LIGHTS.

#### New Warship Crashed into an Anchored Schooner—A Narrow Escape.

What narrowly escaped being a very serious catastrophe occurred last week, when the Blenheim ran into a deeply-laden French five-masted ship named La France. The Blenheim had left Sheerness on Sunday to join the Channel fleet at Portland. She was delayed some 24 hours at the former place by snowstorms, and was proceeding at thirteen knots at the time of the accident. La France was lying at anchor four miles south-west of Dungeness, with bow and stern lights burning. This position, it is stated, is right in the track of vessels passing up and down the channel and is not usually resorted to as an anchorage. It was a very cold night, but clear, and the lights of the French ship were plainly made out on board the Blenheim, but the outline of the ship was not distinguished, and owing to her great length the lights of La France were taken to be those of two fishing boats.

On this assumption it was deemed to be a perfectly safe course to steer between the lights. The captain of the Blenheim, her navigating officer, and the officer of the watch were all on deck, and shortly after 9 o'clock the form of the French ship was made out, and the shouts of her crew were heard. It was then discovered that the cruiser was running straight at the Blenheim, and that she was carrying a full complement of armaments. The captain at once ordered full speed astern with one engine and the helm to be put hard-a-lee, but the two ships would have collided, and shortly after 9 o'clock the form of the French ship was made out, and the shouts of her crew were heard. It was then discovered that the cruiser was running straight at the Blenheim, and that she was carrying a full complement of armaments. 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## A WONDERFUL COUNTRY

MR. BAILEY DESCRIBES THE B. C. MINING REGION.

Mr. S. S. Bailey has earned the right to call himself a miner. Born in Kentucky, he started as bell boy in a pack train of a hundred and twenty-five mules, thirty-four years ago, and has been interested in mining in one form or another ever since. He has worked or owned mines in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington, and has been mining interests in Rossland, in Ansonville, where he is operating the Belle mine, and in the East Kootenai section. Last October he sold a property in the Slokan district for \$125,000, and this mine is now being operated at a profit of \$10,000 a month, with about half of a million dollars' worth of ore in sight. Mr. Bailey has lived in the British Columbia mining regions between eight and nine years; he knows all the camps and he stakes his reputation upon the assertion that the value of the metals exported from that province during the next eight years, including gold, silver and copper, will be greater than that of any other country on earth. The Slokan Review gives the value of the output for last year at over \$3,000,000, and this only includes the sections now served by a railway to Hazelton, Ansonville, Slokan and Hazelton Mountain.

NEED RAILWAY FACILITIES.

"It is this want of railway facilities that is hindering the development of the country," says Mr. Bailey. "For instance, in the Trout Lake, Fish Lake, Murphy Creek, Goat River, St. Mary, Perry Creek, Fort Steele and other sections there are not only no railways, but in many cases not even the roughest trail. Yet here are many miles of low grade ore, averaging forty to fifty ounces of silver per ton, and sixty per cent. of lead, which it is absolutely impossible to move until means of transit are changed. These mines have been examined by careful and competent engineers, and their value beyond question. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is of the utmost importance. This railway would pass through the immense coal deposits lying 150 miles east of the Fort Steele section, and with this coal the very best of coke could be made, which is indispensable for smelting purposes. The ore is now shipped to smelters across the border because of this absence of fuel, and what this means to the country will be apparent when it is understood that three men are necessary to take care of the ore from the time the car leaves the mine until it is smelted; that is, in transport, smelting and refining. In addition, each of these men would have to pay five dollars for a miner's license, and three dollars for provincial revenue tax, so that the total loss to British Columbia and Canada, and the consequent gain to the United States, is even now a pretty considerable sum and grows larger every day."

## A WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

"This is a great, a wonderful country," continues Mr. Bailey, "and the more one knows of mining, the more sure is one that this is so. Every a region about two hundred miles long, and from fifty to a hundred and fifty miles wide, is absolutely crowded with a wealth of precious metals of the utmost diversity. It is found in one section as gold and copper, in another as gold and iron; here it is lead and silver exclusively, there lead and copper; in another place there will be a large percentage of copper and a smaller percentage of lead and gold; at the lower end of Slokan Lake nothing else is found but silver ores, the O. K., K. J. and Golden Drip mines yield partly free milling ores, and the Cariboo on Rock Creek shows a percentage of from eight to five to ninety per cent. of free milling ores, or all that is at present mined. The old Poor Man mine, ten miles below Nelson, is another free milling mine, which, although it is being worked slowly and privately, has made a profit of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 during the past five years."

## "WILDCATS" AND MINING.

Mr. Bailey says that no more depraved "wildcats" swindle more than those who are expending money and energy in the country, but he considers that there has been less of that sort of thing in British Columbia than in any mining country with which he is acquainted. In a celebrated case concerning the way to cook a hare, the catching of the hare was stated to be unnecessary preliminary, and Mr. Bailey considers it just the way for the intending investor to be sure that there is a mine. Being assured that there is a mine, he is, however, upon such an independent and qualified engineer has reported it favorably, upon which the assays are also reported good, and which is being promoted by men who are considered honorable in other walks of life, Mr. Bailey considers that

## WEIGHING A LOCOMOTIVE.

A Test to Determine How Much It Loses by Wear.

A peculiar scientific experiment has been made with the famous engine No. 870 of the New York Central Railroad at the shops at West Albany. After months ago this large engine, which in the opinion of many well-informed railroad men excels even the famous No. 999, was taken into the shops and completely overhauled. It was taken apart completely, and every part of the engine from the massive driving wheels to the very smallest bolt and nut, was separately weighed. The heavy parts were weighed in the shops and the small parts were taken to a Waterbury avenue pharmacy, where they were weighed on the pharmacist's scales. The greatest care was taken by the mechanics under the direction of Master Mechanic Buchanan to see that the weighing was accurate. When every part of the engine had been weighed the force of the best skilled mechanics were put to work to reassemble the engine. When it was complete again it was put into active service.

## FEW WOMEN

ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many a miserable weak and sickly, and sufferer would mirror through almost pain to their sex.

IT IS WRONG. Most all these ill result from weak blood of some sort. No woman can remain weak if she uses

COMPOUND MILLS' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Milder Sanative Wash.

Prices 75c and 50c, sold by all Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. The "Mother Bess" worth living. Free on application. "Woman's Triumph," free on application.

"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 275 St. Paul St., Montreal. Mailed enclosed to get address on order.

the investor ought to be willing to take some chances. There are risks upon the Stock Exchange, in real estate, in ordinary business, and if mining risks are heavier the prospect of success are out of all proportion."

The War Eagle mine was sold four different times," says Mr. Bailey, "and returned to its original owner, because the new capital was exhausted. It was closed up for periods of months at a time and then started again. In 1891 the shares went begging at six cents, and now when the capital is worth four times what it was then, it is selling for \$1.25 per share. With several other properties it was sold the other day to the Gooderham syndicate for \$700,000. Another more striking instance is the Le Roi, Shares in this mine were offered at six cents in Spokane in 1891, and at twenty-five cents in 1895. In the fall of 1895 the shares sold at a dollar, the mine having changed hands for \$30,000, and the purchasers were thought to be the putting fools on earth. Well, an English syndicate offered the directors \$1,500,000 for this mine the other day and it was refused. Take again the Silver King, in the Tread Mountain section. In the summer of 1893 it was sold to a Scotch syndicate for \$50,000 money and some stock. This syndicate capitalized the mine at \$1,500,000, and the shares are now selling at ten dollars. Last year this mine cleared a profit of about \$25,000."

## ACTIVE PRESENT, GREAT FUTURE.

"It has been said that there are only about half a dozen mines in active operation, Mr. Bailey; what is your reply to that?"

"It is too absurd. In the Slokan and Ansonville section alone there are from twenty-five to thirty mines shipping ore and possibly as many more under course of development work—many of which have been put on hold. These latter are now developing for the purpose of acquiring greater depth, by running across tunnels or sinking shafts."

"Then the future prospects are bright?"

"I can conceive of none more so. In from four to six years I hope that most of the prospects will be reached by rail or wagon roads, and that all the ore will then be smelted in Canada. With the railways, coke, smelting, so that the ordinary business of mining, refining, separating, gold from copper, silver from lead, etc., in fact, all that appertains to mining and putting the metals in a marketable shape, is conducted in the Dominion, the probabilities for the growth and material advance of the country are beyond the bounds of ordinary imagination."

Mr. Bailey looks a shrewd, hard-headed, practical man, not at all given to romancing, and that he believes all that he says, and his knowledge when he speaks no one could doubt after five minutes' conversation with him. He has had ups and downs, like most such difficult, but he has never lost faith in the country from the time he did "placer" mining there until now, and he says that his faith has been abundantly justified.

IN PENETRATING POWER.

No remedy in the world equals Nervine—nerve pain cure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly, and the minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nervine—nerve pain cure—is sure to cure.

Visitor—"Pardon me, Mr. Fleecum, but are you at liberty?" Voice (within, dryly)—"Pardon me and I am."

## GRAVEL IN THE BLADDER.

Used Eighteen Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills—The Stone Dissolved and Removed—Know of Others Cured.

Shelburne, Mar. 29.—(Special).—Mr. John Moody, known physically as well as far and near as a great sufferer and a great sufferer, and tells his cure as follows:

"I do not hesitate to speak of Dodd's Kidney Pills or anything else exactly as I find them. If a medicine cures me and if I think it will cure others why not say so?"

"It is true I had been suffering for some time with bladder trouble and learning of a cure made in a similar case, by Dodd's Kidney Pills I commenced using them."

"In all I have used eighteen boxes and have entirely cured me of my sign such difficulty. I do not wish to speak of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the highest terms of praise for I know of many persons who have been cured by them."

## A VICTIM OF ASTHMA

HAD NOT SLEPT IN BED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

seemed Doomed to Torture and Continued Misery—Father, Grandfather and Great Grandfather Had Died from the Trouble—Release Comes in Old Age—The Cure Looked Upon as a Miracle.

From the Whistly Chronicle.

For years stories of famous cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have appeared in the Chronicle. During this time we have been casting about for a local case of such a nature as to leave no doubt of the efficiency of these pills. We have found several, but in each case it proved to be a sensitive body who could not bear to have his or her name and disease made public. Recently, however, a most striking case came to our notice.

Mr. Solomon Thompson lives on a beautiful farm on the west shore of Lake in Carden township, North Victoria. He has resided there for forty years, being the first settler around the lake. He was reeve of Carden and Linton townships thirty-five years ago, before the counties of Peterborough and Victoria were separated, and he used to attend the county council at Peterborough. Mr. Thompson has been a victim of asthma for forty years or more. However, we will let him tell his own story on that head.

On October 15th, 1886, we took a trip to Mud Lake to visit the haunts long familiar to us, and made it a duty and honor to call upon the old gentleman. Mr. Thompson and I, after seeing him and hearing his account of it how long he had been suffering from asthma, suffering asthmatic, the worst we ever knew who managed to live at all. We were wondering how he lived from day to day. On calling he met us with a cheerful aspect and without displaying a trace of his old trouble. Being at once ushered into his house, we naturally asked him how he felt. He replied that he had received from using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Beyond doubt," he said. "How long have you used them, and how long have you been cured?" he was asked. "I started a year ago, and took eight boxes." We next asked him if he felt that the cure was permanent and that he would never be troubled again. "I have not taken any of them for three or four months. Still I am not entirely satisfied yet. I am sure my father, grandfather and great-grandfather would be proud of me."

My people all take it sooner or later and it always ends their days. I have lost three brothers from the fatal disease, and his long family history is hard for me to gain faith in the cure. I tell you for nearly thirty years I never slept in bed until I took Pink Pills. You must have known, I always slept sitting in a high chair, and I occupied. I had a sling from that hook in the ceiling and always sat with my head resting in it while I slept. I now refer to my father, grandfather and great-grandfather. "How old are you, Mr. Thompson?" "Seventy-six," was the reply. "And I feel younger than I did thirty years ago. I was troubled a great deal with rheumatism and other miseries, probably nervous troubles arising from want of sleep, but nearly all the rheumatism is gone with the asthma."

During the conversation Mrs. Thompson, a hale old lady, the mother of thirteen children came in and after thanking her husband's recital of these matters, she told us that she "I never expected that anything could cure Solomon," said she. "We were always trying to find something which would give him relief, but he could not be able to sleep at nights, but nothing ever seemed to make much difference. At first he took one of the pills after he had been in bed a time he increased the dose to two. We noticed he was greatly improved after taking two boxes and began to have hopes. Later on when we saw beyond doubt that he was better, I recommended the pills to a piece of mine, Miss Day, whose blood had apparently turned into water and who had run down in health and spirits so that she did not care to live. Why, she got as yellow as saffron, and looked as if she would not live a week. You would hardly believe it," said Mrs. Thompson, "but the girl was the best and handsomest girl in the neighborhood before three months had passed, and all from taking Pink Pills." Mrs. Thompson was called to the room for this juncture to attend to some household duties, and Mr. Thompson resumed the subject of his marvelous cure. "You have no doubt," he said, "that it is the best cure I have ever known. I have not slept in bed for twenty-five years without a good night's sleep without pain. I can find no words to make plain to you the contrast between the comfort and power enjoy and the awful life I had for so long. I had a big family of mouths to feed and had to work when at times I felt like lying down to die. I would come in at night, completely tucked out, but even that was no guarantee of rest. There was no rest for me. I seemed doomed to torture and continual misery. When my folks urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I thought it would be useless, but I had to do something. I took one, and lo! I am as right as a fiddle." The old gentleman shook his head to add emphasis to his last sentence, and looked like a man who has joyfully over a renewed lease of life, with all his old miseries removed.

After congratulating our old friend on his divorce from the hereditary destroyer of his kindred, we drove away. In many places in the neighborhood we opened discussion upon the case and found that all regarded it as a marvelous cure. "Where the Thompson family are known, no person would have believed for a moment that anything but death would relieve him from the grip of asthma. Every word that he has said here can be verified by writing Mr. Solomon Thompson, Delroyne post office, and an intimate acquaintance of twenty-five years enables the writer to vouch for the facts narrated above, and for the veracity of Mr. Thompson in any statement he may make."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They remove and build up the blood and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every wrapper be encased in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

THE WAYSIDE VIEW.

Hungry Higgins—Wot! You dunno what a miser I. A miser is a man that duns himself the necessities of life, when he has the money to buy 'em.

Wearly Watkins—O! I have met some of these fellows. But I thought they called themselves prohibitionists.

## FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

The Lehigh Valley R. R., in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, have the first through train service between Toronto, Hamilton, London and principal points in Ontario, to New York City. Only line running Pullman buffet sleeping cars. Time two hours ahead of all other lines.

Passengers from Europe via this line are landed in New York at Desbrosses or Cortlandt streets, in close proximity to all European steamship docks. Don't fail to ask for tickets and sleeping car accommodation via Lehigh Valley route, at all Grand Trunk City and station offices.

Miss Fiedick—"My bicycle lamp is always going out." Mr. Jolley—"Well, a bicycle lamp that always stayed at home would not be of much use."

Be Not Deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup, do not be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. Dyer—"Where is the bargain counter?" The floor-walker—"There are several. What are you looking for?" "I'm looking for my wife."

"I HAD NO FAITH."

But My Wife Persuaded Me to Try the Great South American Rheumatic Cure and My Aching Pain Was Gone in 12 Hours, and Gone for Good.

J. D. McLeod of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years—confined to my bed for months at a time; unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in rheumatic cures. I was advised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, Briggs & Co., of Leith. I took it in accordance with the directions, and in ten days I was on my feet, and I now consider myself completely cured."

He—"Why did you not cut my watch?" I don't think it was square. She—"No; a watch is generally supposed to be a round case."

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

"Serpent" hissed the heroine. "Snake-charmer" replied in dulcet tones, and she smiled.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea soon cleared my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by all druggists.

CONROY'S ROLLER CURTAIN

Is the greatest improvement ever made in Carriage Taps. The Roller Curtain has won the admiration of the leading Carriage Builders. They are easy to use, and with surprising speed it is practically impossible to get the Roller Curtain out of the track when the Carriage is made, and that the Tap has a Roller Curtain.

THE PATENT SLEEPER INSOLE

Ask for this Foot. Buy this Shoe. Be Comfortable. You will be Pleased.

It is not the coming foot, but the foot already here, that needs the SLEEPER INSOLE. It is fitted and fitted throughout; this means dry feet and cold comfort.

THE J. D. KING CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Only One Price.

Equal in every respect to any wheel in the market. It is as good as can be made.

ONLY ONE GRADE—The Best

\$85.00.

73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO

LIBERAL TERMS TO LIVE AGENTS

THE SUN

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what no other medicine has ever done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made women brighter and happier; it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Accept no substitute.

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# THREE WINNERS

## Our Own Sarsaparilla

Combined with the Iodids of Potassium and Iron. Is your blood impure? Are you troubled with eruptions of the skin? You will find our Sarsaparilla a Powerful Blood Purifier.

## Our Own Compound

CELERY NERVE.—A true NERVE and BRAIN TONIC.

## Our Own Emulsion

Of COD LIVER OIL combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This Emulsion contains a larger per centage of Cod Liver oil than any other similar preparation with which we are acquainted. It is therefore the remedy par excellence for lung trouble and all wasting diseases.

Yours for toilet soap.

W. W. BOLE.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

It is said that the powers have prof-  
fered intervention to Greece.

Mr. Jas. Ostrander returned from his trip to British Columbia early this week.

Mrs. Fred. Crapper, of Regina, is this week visiting her brother, Mr. Wm. Bates.

The R. T. of T. will give an "At Home" and literary entertainment in the town hall on the evening of May 24th.

A new tariff has been inaugurated by the C.P.R. for cattle and horses from towns in Alberta to Chicago. The rate per car varies according to size of car from \$140.00 to \$174.25.

Hon. Mr. Mullock has arranged for sending a mail to the Yukon country on May 14th from Victoria B.C. An officer of the Interior department will be in charge. He will take letters only.

Master Mechanic Cross, of the C. P. R., returned east from Medicine Hat this week. He reports everything along the line in first class condition and says there is no surplus of water anywhere.

Mr. R. Randall, of Regina, who lately returned from his trip to England, came up to Moose Jaw Sunday morning and on Monday paid a visit to Buffalo Lake, returning home to Regina the same evening.

The Prince Albert Advocate states that the C.P.R. intend to place double section gangs all along the Prince Albert branch to lift and ballast the track from end to end, 150 men and ten or twelve foremen being required during most of the coming summer for the work.

Mr. Chas. H. Black, stationer, and W. G. Pettigell, druggist, of Regina, have amalgamated with the Martin & Lamont Co. also of that place. Mr. Black and Mr. Martin will conduct the business in Regina, while Mr. Lamont and Mr. Pettigell have left to open up a branch store in one of the British Columbia mining districts.

We are pleased to chronicle this week the marriage of Mr. A. D. Millar, manager of the Farmer's Elevator Co., of Regina, to Miss Nellie Sanders, of Moose Jaw. Miss Sanders has resided here with her parents since her childhood and is one of the graduates of our public school. The happy couple left for their home in Regina on the evening train, followed by the best wishes of many friends.

Messrs Stewart and Burton, of Fort Macleod, Alberta, have been in Wellington several weeks buying up all the prime cattle they could get hold of for their ranch. The shipment consisted of 285 stockers shipped at Paisley, 75 at Durham, 430 at Lucknow, 85 pure bred Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old, and 12 head of cows, all pedigreed, from the herd of the best breeder from Guelph. The shipment cost about \$30,000.

The farewell supper given by the local corps of the Salvation Army on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the departure of Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Collins, was fairly well patronized, and with the admission fee at 25 cents the proceeds amounted to about \$19.00, which sum will be devoted to defraying their travelling expenses. They left yesterday evening for Regina where they will assist in the special services before going to Prince Albert on Saturday, where they will be stationed for the next six months. Capt. Perkins, of Brandon, and Lieut. Hall, of Prince Albert, will succeed to the charge here.

Dr. J. G. Calder, of Medicine Hat, has decided to locate at Slocan City, B. C.

It is said that Miss Miller, the famous vocalist of Portage la Prairie, will shortly make a tour of the Territories and give entertainments in the leading towns.

The fourth quarterly Official Board meeting of the Boharm Mission will take place in the Methodist church, Moose Jaw, on May 12th, at 2 p. m. As some important business is to be transacted in connection with the Mission, a full representation is requested.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Dairy-men's Association, held recently at Regina, it was decided to publish an extensive report containing papers read at different meetings and much other matter of interest to those engaged in the dairy industry.

Nominations for the Quebec provincial elections took place on Tuesday last, May 4th, and the elections will take place on May 11th. According to advices from the east a hot battle is raging between the Liberals and Conservatives and gives promise of a very close finish between the Flynn and Marchand forces.

Rapid progress is being made with seeding operations throughout the district. Those who have visited the different communities, and who are well acquainted with the district, state that the ground was never in better condition, and if Providence blesses us with favorable weather and genial rains, the farmers will reap a bountiful harvest.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., having established a reputation for Manitoba flour in Australia and other like wheat producing countries, have now decided to enter the markets of the "dark continent," and in a few days a shipment of several cars of flour leaves Keewatin for South Africa. This is the first shipment of flour from Canada to Africa. It will go via New York.

The English newspapers unanimously compliment Premier Laurier upon his tariff proposals, and his patriotic declaration to give preference to British goods. The Times says: "The presentation on the Canadian tariff is beyond doubt the most remarkable step yet made towards fiscal federation in the British Empire. We much regret to see the attitude Mr. Foster has taken towards it."

About fifty Royal Templars participated in the anniversary service last Sunday. They met in the lodge room prior to the service and then marched in a body to the Methodist church, where they listened to a very impressive sermon by Rev. Mr. Wootton, from the text, "Wherefore, if meat cause my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."—1 Cor. 8:13.

The Agent of the Manitoba Fire Assurance Company was fined \$40 and costs this week at Calgary for taking fire insurance risks for his company without the company having taken out a license under the Dominion Act. A week was given to pay the fine, or on default to go to jail. Several other companies are likely to be brought to task in the same way, though some of them have taken out a license under the Territorial Government. It is time the Territories had the same power to license fire or life insurance companies as is granted the provinces.

Nansen has a keen eye to the main and sells interviews at a high price. R. H. Sherard, a London newspaper man with a reputation, has brought out this fact by libel suits against two papers which charged him with fabricating an interview with Nansen which appeared in the Strand Magazine with a number of pictures representing Nansen at several periods of his life and scenes in his explorations. Sherard went to Christiania authorized to offer \$500 for an interview, but Nansen wanted \$1,250, and Sherard returned without any. Nevertheless the Nansen number appeared "as advertised." Nansen repudiated the interview and alleged that the pictures were reproductions from Norwegian publications.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's church, Moose Jaw, by the Rev. Wm. Watson, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, A. D. Millar, of Regina, to Miss Nellie Sanders, of Moose Jaw. Mrs. W. C. Sanders, of Moose Jaw.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
•DR•

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 Years the Standard.

Over one hundred persons, mostly society ladies, were burned or trampled to death at a bazaar in Paris on Tuesday afternoon.

The coroner's inquest in the Black case convened on Wednesday and again adjourned for one week pending the development of further evidence.

Regina will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee by participating in an excellent programme of sports, which will be held under the auspices of the Sons of Scotland.

The butter factories in the Australasian colonies number over 450 and employ 2,300 hands. In Canada the number is over 300 and they employ nearly 1,500 hands. This does not compare badly when the short time Manitoba and the North-West have been open for settlement is remembered.

The Regina lacrosse club have organized for the season with the following officers: Mr. W. Scott, Honorary President; R. B. Ferguson, President; R. Sweet, Vice President; C. Feely, Secretary; Jas. Balfour, Treasurer; W. White, field captain; A. W. McIvor, captain. Executive Committee: C. Pingle, Bruce McInnis, and C. Feely.

Among the passengers on the Atlantic express Monday evening were eleven petty officers from the Pacific squadron of the British navy, called home to participate in the Queen's jubilee celebration. They are from the warships: Phœnix, Amphion and Emphrause, and of the number three are destined for Portsmouth and eight for Devonport.

Professor Law of Cornell University is very hopeful concerning the eventual victory over tuberculosis. He says: "It may not be accomplished in our day, it may not even be attempted along the lines that would warrant an expectation of speedy success, but as surely as humanity is advancing to a higher and better future, so surely will this 'white plague,' tuberculosis, be eradicated from our herds and finally from our homes."

The threatened sweep at the Indian offices, Regina, has materialized, and on Saturday, May 1st the unfortunate ones received notice that their services would be dispensed with on June 30th. Three, perhaps four, only will remain at Regina, in addition, that is, to the Commissioner. Mr. Paget, of the accountant's department, will be transferred to Ottawa, and three of the "fired ones" have had inferior positions offered to them. Those to remain at Regina are J. A. Mitchell, Miss Robson, and the page, Freddy Bourget. The rest, ten in number, are to go.

Waghorn's Guide for May is to hand. The edition is a particularly good one, and contains important changes and additions to the present valuable collection of official tables. We notice among the chief changes recorded, new time cards for the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Alberta Railway and Kootenay time card, sailings and connections of C.P.R. lake boats, Beattie Lines, Lake of the Woods mail routes, further list of school districts in Manitoba, J. P.'s in N.W.T., Statute Labor Districts, military changes, new schedule of express money order rates, C. P. R. rates on transportation of bicycles, new post offices and mail changes including English mail. Waghorn's Guide is officially endorsed and recommended by the North-West Commercial Travellers' Association, and a specially useful table of C. P. R. sleeping car and seat tariff showing rates from point to point.

**FREE \$1,840 in PRIZES**  
as follows:  
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles Value \$1,200.  
"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. K. Adams, Winnipeg.  
AND  
24 Gold Watches Value \$600  
Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed time-keepers.  
—AND—  
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar Value \$40.00  
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840 Given away in one year FOR  
**ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS.**  
Prizes will be awarded first of each month commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars to  
**Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.**  
The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson visited Regina on Monday.

Mr. R. Beard is making rapid progress with the house of Mr. S. McMicken.

Sergt. Heffernan, of Regina, was here on Wednesday in connection with his case against Black.

Mrs. Jas. Duncan, of Regina, returned home on Tuesday, after a week spent in Moose Jaw as the guest of Mrs. J. C. Hamilton.

Mr. J. H. Kinsella, dairy inspector, whose headquarters are at Regina, arrived in town on Monday and returned home the following evening.

Among those under drill at Regina to represent the Mounted Police at London, we notice the name of Corp. Marshall, who was formerly in charge of this detachment.

W. C. Lusk, photographer, of Regina, will be here on Wednesday next, 13th inst., with his tent studio, and will be prepared to turn out first-class work at moderate prices.

School Inspector J. A. Calder arrived from Regina on Wednesday, where he had been for the past two weeks assisting in preparing the June examination papers. He left the following morning to resume his duties in the Edmonton district.

A German named Antonio Schaefer, tried to cross the track ahead of the west bound train Tuesday morning about four miles east of Balgonie. His horses were struck by the engine and killed and his wagon damaged. The man escaped uninjured.

Mr. Moorhouse paid Prince Albert a visit last week on business in connection with the creamery at that place. He returned home on Saturday. Mr. David Robb has been appointed to take charge of the creamery for the coming season and will likely leave to assume his duties early next week.

On Monday morning the west bound express had attached an extra Pullman, carrying the Eastern Canadian representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors on the way to the international convention at Los Angeles. Mr. Joe Fahy, of Winnipeg, was with the party, which was to be joined at Medicine Hat by Mr. Wm. Burton, of the Moose Jaw passenger run.

The following circular was issued yesterday from the office of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.:—The office of assistant general manager is abolished and Mr. Thos. Tait is appointed manager of the company's lines east of Ft. William, with office at Montreal. Mr. Wm. White is appointed manager of the company's lines west of Ft. William with office at Winnipeg. This divides the road into two big sections.

Last week we notified parents that an opening was to be made in the Primary Department of the school. On Monday a new class of twenty-three bright little tots presented themselves in Miss Stevenson's room. The conclusion, we think, that can be safely drawn from this, is that whatever commands the people of Moose Jaw may keep, break or avoid they have fully realized the bearing of that one given to our first parents, that they should be fruitful and multiply.

**Come Now, Try Them!**  
An offer every reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and not later. There will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid), 2 boxes of that famous remedy, "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles," for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once. Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.  
P. S.—Remember "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles" retail for 65c. single box. Never was such an offer made by any firm in Canada as this one. SEND NOW. 32-39

## "Pete," a Good Detective.

A Toronto despatch of yesterday reports an important arrest made by Mr. K. P. McKaskill, a former resident of Moose Jaw, but now of the Canadian Secret Service. It says:—  
"Superintendent K. P. McKaskill, of the Canadian Secret Service, has made a couple of arrests which go far towards clearing up a very remarkable robbery in November last. The Hudson Bay Company shipped a car load of furs from British Columbia to England. When the car reached Rat Portage a bale of marten, bear and beaver, valued at \$3,000, was missing in a very mysterious manner. T. A. Riddell, the Canadian Pacific claims' agent, took the matter up, and every effort was made to discover the robbers. In the West it became a celebrated case, and for months the newspapers published rumors of traces of the villains who had been a terror to the neighborhood. The case was placed in the hands of the Canadian Secret Service, of Montreal, and after many weeks of painstaking work, two arrests were made. At Lancaster, Ont., Detective McKaskill put handcuffs on C. J. Hickey, who confessed to having a hand in the robbery. About the same hour, officers arrested Frank Pokorney, at Bay River, Algona. The evidence is against both men, and they are on their way to Rat Portage for trial."

The editor sat in his office whence all but he had fled, and he wished that every last deadbeat was in his grave—stone dead. His mind then wandered far away to the time when he should die and his royal editorial soul go scooting through the sky; when he'd roam the fields of paradise and sail over jasper seas, and all things glorious would combine his every sense to please. He thought how then he'd look across the great gulfs of dark and drear, that'll yawn between his happy soul and those who swindle here; and when for water they would call and in agony they would caper, he'd shout to them, "Just quench your thirst with the dew that's on your paper"—Burlington Hawkeye.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c (h)

# Gentlemen's Spring Fashions.

Gentlemen no doubt about this time will be considering the question of a new suit of clothes.

We Can Furnish Latest Fabrics in Scotch and English Goods.

We can furnish the above goods and quote prices as low as you can get anywhere consistent with good workmanship and material.

R. L. SLATER,

The latest in Men's Hats and Caps.

Fashionable Clothier.

## Have You?

.....Seen our latest in

Spring & Summer Suitings.

We have a beautiful range of Scotch and English suitings—the latest. Grand values; neat and nobby. Only \$25.00.

In black Worsteds we are showing a full line. Any price you wish from \$22.50 up to \$35.00

SEE OUR CHOICE \$19.00, ALSO  
:: AT \$17.00 ::

Pantings from \$5.00 up to \$10.00 and for fit and finish we can guarantee the latest. Call and inspect our new lines. A pleasure to show goods. Above goods are bought from M. Fisher, Sons & Co., without exception the best wholesale tailoring goods in Canada.

W. N. MITCHELL.

## Confectionery

To speak of confectionery is to think of

W. C. SANDERS.

HE always has on hand a choice stock of pure fresh candies, apples, oranges, lemons, bananas and all other fruits in season. - - -

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

THE warm weather and hot winds make you hot and feverish; keep an even temperature by trying a dish of delicious Ice Cream.

W. C. SANDERS.

Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

## Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

All orders promptly executed; satisfaction guaranteed....

JAS. BERTRAM.

Leave orders at McWilliam's boarding house.

## H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....  
**Lumber and Building... Material...**

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

## WANTED.

Wanted at once, good bedroom girl. Apply MRS. HOLT, Ottawa Hotel. 42tf

## WANTED.

Wanted at once, a good laundry girl, and also a first-class vegetable cook. Apply to C. P. R. DINING HALL. 4143p

## CULTURED LADIES

With force of character, needing to earn money, can learn how to do so in a good cause. Address, JABEZ GALLOWAY, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

Industrious persons of either sex with good character and common school education, can obtain employment for two months in this community. S. M. FRY, Toronto, Ont.

## AGENTS.

I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. R. P. GLASGOW, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address NEW IDEAS CO., Grandford, Ont.

## NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that when firing is in progress at the Rifle Butts (and only then) a red flag will be displayed at each end of the Range. MOOSE JAW RIFLE ASSOCIATION. 44

## AGENTS.

"The best Popular Life of Her Majesty I have ever seen," writes Lord Lorne about "Queen Victoria." Sales unprecedented. Easy to make five dollars daily. Big commission. Outfit free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Toronto.

## LOST.

One dark brown horse, six years old, disfigured nose; one bay horse, five years old, crooked white strip on face, and white collar marks on shoulder, branded "A" on left shoulder. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received. FRED W. GREEN. 44tf

## BULL FOR SERVICE.

A thoroughbred shorthorn bull, "Thorah Lad," bred by T. C. Hodgkinson, of Beaufort, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, R. 26. Terms: \$2.00. Special terms made with those having a number of cows. R. MOORE, Prop. 39tf.

## STRAYED

Strayed from my stables, Moose Jaw, on or about April 19th, two heifer calves about seven months old. One spotted red and white and one a light grey. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received. R. H. RIDDELL. 4345

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